IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE
Bombay Gazette

No 56,181.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situated
IN :: HOMJI :: STREET
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Calling	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	9000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	9000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*26th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	9000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

THE S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495	891 or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 522	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)
SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Calcutta A & C	7635	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall ..... A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester A & C	8301	.....	25th Mar.
City of Paris ..... A & C	9232*	13th April	11th Apr.
City of Karachi .... A & C	5566	.....	22nd Apr.
City of Lahore .... A & C	9475	.....	23th Apr.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	27th May	25th May.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles...	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ...	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	...	999	...	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Ten Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd.utscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. Ellerman and Sons' Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS
MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 6th Feb. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.
Linga .....2,185 Mon. 9th Feb. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.
Dwarka...1,695 Thurs. 12th Feb. 9 a.m. † C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
• Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 12th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pentakota	3418	Friday 6th Feb
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 19th "
†Purnea	3206	" 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	" 19th Mar.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
5th February, 1914.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	10th Feb.
Brogeuz	3905	N. Chersich.	10th Feb.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandish	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	10th April.
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	6th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th May
Nippon	6350	M.Franovich	30thJune
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE
SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs 500
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
„ London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
„ London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 525
„ London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
„ London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.
SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 675
„ London via Trieste .. .. „ 529 to 594†
„ London via Trieste and back . „ 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS
are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Azatria	7588	D. Cosulich	7th Feb.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawapore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141 BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD.
Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758;
Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager,

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		„ Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accused amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on appliestion.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ..... „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER) ..... „ 38,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki	
Bombay	Newchang	
Calcutta	New York	
Changchun	Osaka	
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin	
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Hongkong	San Francisco	
Honolulu	Shanghai	
Kobe	Tihling	
Lioyaang	Tientsin	
London	Tsingtau	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).	
Fengtien (Mukden)		

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000
Do. subscribed	„ 45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
	7;655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ALAMSON,
Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....Rs 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE fo SHORT DEPOSITS
Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912	Rs 8,00,000
30th April, „	Rs. 24,00,000
31st July, „	Rs. 52,00,020
30th December „	Rs. 1,00,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (CALCD.),
London Manager

GREAT "ROYAL" VICTORY

We have received information of the fact that the ROYAL agents at Budapest, Hungary, have been awarded an order by the Hungarian Government for (80) EIGHTY ROYALS for the Department of Justice, and (20) TWENTY ROYALS for the Magistrate of Budapest. The order is for immediate delivery.

This magnificent testimonial we believe to be due to ROYAL SUPERIORITY, as this order is the result of a prolonged investigation and careful comparison of the ROYAL with all competing makes of typewriters.

This makes a grand total of approximately (500) FIVE HUNDRED ROYALS used in the Government Departments of Austro-Hungary, placing the ROYAL far in the lead of all competitors in these allied empires.

Over 200,000 ROYAL Typewriters valued at £4,000,000 are now in constant use throughout the world.

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
SPECIALLY PACKED FOR
MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.
A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical Hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.
Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8
Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.
AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry Chambazar, Calcutta.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C. International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s. s. "BREGENZ" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 15.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

THE WESTERN INDIA KENNEL CLUB will hold their FOURTH CHAMPIONSHIP DOG SHOW, under the rules of the Indian Kennel Association, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1914, in the Horse Show enclosure.

Entries Close on February 17th.

Schedules and Entry Forms may be had on application to

W. LEE,
Hon. Secretary,
"Times of India" Office, Bombay.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF EDWARD JAMES SEXTON, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1886, that all persons having any claim against the late EDWARD JAMES SEXTON, a retired Brigade Surgeon of His Majesty's Indian Army, late of Glanmyre Spencer Road, Southsea, in the County of Hants, England, European, deceased, who died at 45 Clarence Parade Southsea, aforesaid, on the 25th day of June, 1913, and Letters of Administration (with a duly authenticated copy of the will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 29th day of January, 1914, to JOHN CUTHBERT GRENSIDE BOWEN, the administrator in Bombay of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors for the abovenamed administrator, at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received Notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Little and Co., the attorneys of the abovenamed administrator.—Dated this 3rd day of February, 1914.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for John Cuthbert Grenside Bowen, administrator in Bombay of the Estate and effects of Edward James Sexton, deceased.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 26th February, 1914, at 6-30 P. M.

GEO. W. GILCHRIST,
Hony. Secretary.
24th January, 1914.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the important question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TWICE NIGHTLY: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
MABEL and MALFE
AND
MISS GLADYS CUNNINGHAM

A great film play
THE INHERITANCE OF REMI DAUBRAIS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th February, 1914

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
produces the successful Musical Comedy,
THE QUAKER GIRL

Play by James T. Turner.
Music by Lionel Monckton.

CAST:
MESDAMES BINNING, CROFT, PHILBY, SANDFORD, SAXBY, STREET, AND WEBB, AND MISS FLYNN,
MESSRS. CROFT, DODDS, DOUGLAS, MEADE, MEDLEY, WATTS, D. WILSON, AND F. WILSON.

LARGE CHORUS
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. SHARP.

Box Office at MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE..... ..NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS, BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent.

Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £8 or Rs. 9 0.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271
TO-NIGHT!
A SPLENDID HISTORICAL FEATURE-FILM
DRAKE'S LOVE-STORY
2,500 Feet—2 Parts.
A STORY OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH
GORGEOUS SCENERY. PICTURESQUE COSTUMES
FULL OF VIVID DRAMATIC INTEREST.
FIGHTING BLOOD (Another Stirring Drama)
AND A RIPPING COMIC
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-30 and 10.
SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS { Extra 10-15 to 11-15 / Matinee 5-30 to 6-30
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE

MALARIA FEVER CURED.
THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY — PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD
This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discoloration, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Orders sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.
Agents for South Africa: [illegible] and Branches. Agents for India: TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

WANTED—GOOD CABLE JOINTER, used to H. & L. T. Cables. Apply with full particulars of experience, to Box 1967, care of this Paper.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN
A Lecture delivered by
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.
Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"
Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.
Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
6 1/2 inch by 4 1/4 inch...Re. 1 per hundred.
9 1/2 inch by 4 1/4 inch...Rs. 1-4 per hundred.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
* 6 13-16 inch by 3 1/2 inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

WANTED.

WANTED A SECOND ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate for a Steamer. Apply Box No. 1975, care of this Paper.

CLERK REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY. Good salary and prospects to intelligent man. Box 9105, care of this Paper.

A REALLY GOOD MUCCADAM REQUIRED, able to organise and control large staff of boys. Apply at once to Box No. 9106 care of "Bombay Gazette."

A SMART ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER WANTED for well-known paper. Liberal terms to suitable man. None but those with an influential connection and able to guarantee results need apply to Box 9102, care of this Paper.

FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED. ADVERTISER will pay reasonable wages to a good man. Box 9103, care of "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT REQUIRED, for large drapery establishment. Box No. 9104, care of "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN REQUIRES a berth in mercantile firm. Nearly 5 years Indian experience. Knows India from North to South, East and West. Highest credentials. Reply to Box 9500, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED. Must be quick at both and familiar with office routine. Reply to Box 9101, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, 1914, LARGE and COMMODIOUS FLAT, at IL PALAZZO, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

For terms and further particulars apply to the ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and Horses let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

NEW TEAS
NEW TEAS.
TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM
THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS
Retail Suppliers:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale from

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
and
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM St., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd).
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY,
G. O. H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.
SECOND TO NONE WHISKY

SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

A Rare Opportunity for Mill Owners.

AUCTION SALE of about 349 F.P Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th February, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., in their Godown at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, the following bales of high class stapled cotton.

About 349 F. P. bales high class stapled cotton Scind American.

The above cotton grown from specially selected American seed by selected farmers under Government supervision.

The samples for the goods can be seen from now at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. godown, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

The goods will be sold in different lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 11th February, 1914, at 2 P. M. (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Belasis Road, Byculla.—

A quantity of serviceable, second-hand and unserviceable medical stores, surgical instruments, and appliances, ect, etc.

MENESSE and Co.
Bombay, 5th February, 1914.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 A.M. (S.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Padder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the caves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th February, 1914.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigour and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Downloaded from Bombay Historical Society Archive on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

S.S. Glenclunny, 3,067 tons, Capt. J. Johnstone, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

S.S. Clan Cameron, (Clan Line) 2,283 tons, Capt. W. M. Christian, sailed yesterday for Galle with ballast.

S.S. Queenmoor, 2,409 tons, Capt. J. T. Taylor, sailed yesterday for Port Said and Manchester with a general cargo.

S.S. Manchester Civilian, 2,927 tons, Capt. G. Spencer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria (January 2) via Port Said with ballast.

S.S. Ariel, 2,203 tons, Capt. H. Hyde, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Durban (January 11) with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Singa, 1,912 tons, Capt. C. F. S. Reid, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Rangoon (January 29) with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Lhasa, (B. I.) 949 tons, Capt. H. Mawley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi (February 2), with a general cargo, 17 cabin and 570 deck passengers.

S.S. Vestalia, 3,571 tons, Capt. J. Pattie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Antwerp (January 7), with a general cargo.

S.S. Java Maru (Japan Line), 2,874 tons, Capt. D. Fushigani, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, (December 25) with a general cargo.

S.S. Vermont, 2,722 tons, Capt. F. S. Gemmell, will sail to-day for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr. Hill .....R N
H M S Sphinx...Comdr Todd .....R N

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 4.

Alfeld ...2479 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Algerian.....2404 Wilson.....W & A G & Co
Austria .....4872 Cosulich .....A L S N Co
Ava .....2483 Mason.....W & A G Co
Arcadia .....3513 Barclam.....P & O Co
Baron Ardrossan...2775 Reid .....
Begum .....2942 Wright .....T M & Co
Blake .....2936 Hill .....A Yule & Co
Badrie .....1613 Mathews .....T M & Co
Bayo Maru .....3247 Sagora .....S Wallace & Co
Bahrein.....1402 Grant .....Arab Strs Ld
Bregenz .....2434 Chersich .....A L S N Co
Burjora .....1788 Commack .....M M & Co
Clan Cameron...2285 Christian ...J Finlay & Co
Dumra .....762 Minnett .....M M & Co
Egypt .....4207 Summers .....P & O Co
Firoze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Ferrara .....717 Feathers ..... S Wallace & Co
Hosseino .....904 Fanning.....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Heline .....359 Knudsen .....F F & Co
Hopemount.....2105 Gibson ..... W & A G Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis... Arab S'mers & Co
Kandenfels.....3605 Ocker .....W & A G & Co
Kasara.....304 King .....M M & Co
Lindula.....2183 Handcock .....M M & Co
Liberia.....2304 Schroder .....T S & Co
Mantua .....5905 Vibert.....P & O Co
Niagara (Yacht).703 Gabrielsen .....J Leiter
Orissa .....3355 Redfern .....M M & Co
Okhla .....3435 Raffles.....M M & Co
Southville.....2205 Hedquist ..... W & A G Co
Trader.....2327 Williams ...A M Jeewanjee & Co
Taiyabi .....3000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Urjima .....3425 Abbott.....M M & Co
Zoroastrian.....3555 Osborne .....C M & Sons

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Port Said	3110	Muzzo	Italian		M S N Co
B Toro	1650	Hicks			J F & Co
B Bassano	2762	Bochall	Hull	31-1	J F & Co
C&T Scalda	3433	Johnson			M M & Co
D & E Iberia	3429	Walsh	Calcutta	5-2	M M & Co
F Cirpea	3354	Ferguson	Antwerp	15-2	M M & Co
H Elswick Hoxay	2545	Smith	7-2	W & A G & Co	
K Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen		N Y K	
M Musasi	2342	Gore	Jeddah	4-2	T M & Co
N Crowa	2740	Richard	Karachi	7-2	W & A G & Co
O Lawoo	1817	Coates			D M Khandwani
P Pentakota	2239	Stewart			M M & Co
Q Abydos	1939	Davis	Mauritius	31-1	Bo & A S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Salsette	2391	Vine	Aden		P & O Co
1 City of Birmingham	4838	Haughton	K'chee	9-2	K N & Co
2 Habsburg	2395	Huber	Trieste	10-2	A L S N Co
2 Castalia	4083	Mitchell	L'pool	31-1	W & A G & Co
3 Vermont	2722	Gemmell	Kobe	4-2	W & A G & Co
4 Balmainton	2433	Jones			W & A G & Co
4 Arachon	2471	Sargent	Philadelphia	4-1	T M & Co
5 Brenton	2333	Sherbon	Hull	13-2	T M & Co
6 Falls of Ardhy	3130	Murchie	Hull		K N & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summers	Antwerp	10-2	J F & Co
8 Dalmytown	2560	Band	5-2		W & A G & Co
9 Katsuura	2334	Fretwerst	Karachi	10-2	W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Yalli	2353	Huber	Karachi	12-2	W & A G & Co
10&11 Iran	4333	Peabody	Dunkirk	1-2	K N & Co
12&13India	4198	Talbot	Hull	N F	P & O Co,
14 Damra	762	Minnett	Basreh	5-2	M M & Co
15 Glenalbyn	3317	Johnston	Kobe	3-2	T M & Co
16 Queenmoor	2409	Taylor	Manchester	3-2	W & A G & Co
13 Elswick Manor	2573	Gleaves	Dunkirk	1-2	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Kawari	533	Fakeera	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	347	Goolam	Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood	Bo S N Co
Bahadri	829	Hossen	Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	Manly	M M & Co

M W D D

King	3173	Collins	7-2 A Strandes & Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Ferrara, for Basrah, &c.
„ Singa, for Rangoon, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chinkoa, left Suez on the afternoon of February 3. The same Co's. steamer Colaba, arrived at Antwerp on the evening of the February 2.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Semiramis, from Trieste left Aden on the 4th instant, and is due here on the 9th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta, outward bound passed the Canal and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 13th instant.

An analysis of the attendance of Select Committees of the Imperial Legislative Council would prove interesting. But as these Committees are held *in camera* such details are not available. It may, however, be stated that the Repealing and Amending Bill is now being considered by the Committee, and of the seven non-official members, five are absent from Delhi. Among the members who attended the meeting of the Committee were Messrs Achariar and the Pandit, and the absentees included Messrs. M. S. Das, Vakil, and Huda, Nawab Sayid Muhammad, and the Raja of Mahmudabad.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p.m.
Lantern Lecture, History Unveiling Prophecy, the New Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz, Daybreak.

FRIDAY, February 6.

English mail steamer Caledonia due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Development Committee, Secretariat, 4 p.m.
Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 7.

Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p. m.
Bible Class for the Study of Prophecy, the New Hall, 6-30 p. m
R. V. R. Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz concludes.
R. V. A. Camp opens, Colaba.
Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

SUNDAY, February 8.

Bombay Hunt, Wakola.

MONDAY, February 9.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Fancy Dress Ball.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

INDIAN SANITARY INSTITUTE.—A film descriptive of the working of the Sanitary Department of the Bombay Municipality will be shown at the various exhibitions on Sunday. The performances well be in aid of the Building Fund of the Sanitary Institute.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Pentakotah will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Friday) instead of on the 5th as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

EUROPEAN RELIEF.—The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay European Relief Association appeals, especially to those about to leave India, for cast-off clothes for the poor. "We have no clothes at all now," he writes, "and there are many applications. The clothes may be sent to the European Relief Office, Bastion-road, Fort, or on receipt of a post-card, giving name and address, a peon will be sent for them."

BAND PROGRAMME.

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., today :—

March	Europe United	Zehle
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Valse	Bebe	Vessey
Ballet Music (from)	William Tell	Rossini
Serenade	Andalouse	Eilenberg
Selection	The Girl from Utah	Rubens
Patrol	Siamese	Lincke

BOGUS PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY SHIPMASTER FINED HEAVILY

In the City Magistrate's Court, Karachi, on January 27, Capt. W. P. Smith, Master of the s. s. Kanzler, a Bombay steamer, was charged with having no certificate of survey as required by the Indian Steamships Act VII. of 1884, and with having acted thereby in contravention of section 4 of the Act.

Acting on information received from Bombay, the Port authorities at Karachi instituted inquiries on the arrival of the ship there and found that she had been refused a survey certificate at Bombay. The accused declared he had only twelve passengers on board. The ship's articles were then called for and it was found that several persons entered as crew had been fraudulently shown as such and were really passengers.

The magistrate found the accused guilty under sections 4 and 6 of Act VII. of 1884, and imposed a fine Rs. 500

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		*
do. do. for Calcutta...		*
do. do. for Madras...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8 50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

A Lucknow correspondent reports that at 8-15 p.m., on the night of the 29th January, the inhabitants of Ramnagar, in Kumaon, witnessed a very large aerolite accompanied by a vivid illumination and a deafening report.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE PROTECTION OF A CONVOY.

AN UNPLEASANT SURPRISE.

The General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, Major-General Gorringe, inspected the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, now in camp at Santa Cruz, at work yesterday morning.

The idea of the morning's operations was that the Volunteers were escorting a convoy into Santa Cruz from a point where the Tulsi pipe crosses the Andheri Road. This convoy was supposed to consist of 100 carts, stretching for 500 yards down the road, and represented for the purposes of the "action" by half a dozen red flags.

The advance guard was composed of "A" Company (Customs) under the command of Lieut. Bennett; the right flank guard of "G" Company, under Capt. Forbes; the left flank guard of "C" and "D" Companies, under Lieut. Kemp; and the rear guard of "F" Company, under Capt. Moberley. The cyclists, under Capt. Ward, also formed part of the rear guard. The main body with the convoy, consisted of the whole of the Cadet Companies.

The volunteers marched out at 7-30 a.m., and met with an unpleasant surprise on reaching the spot where the operations were to take place. The enemy were to have been represented by members of the Bombay Light Horse, but it subsequently transpired that their ranks had been very greatly strengthened by the Carnatics, and the combined forces outnumbered the "protectors." This was bad enough, but it was not the worst, for the volunteers found the enemy already in position when they arrived. They had marched out ten minutes earlier than the Volunteers, and had occupied the best and strongest positions, and this, coupled with their numerical strength, enabled them to end the engagement almost as soon as it began.

The advance guard was surrounded directly they neared the scene of action, and the enemy then attacked the left flank and crumpled it up. Thereafter, it was only a matter of moments before the action was over.

Taking into consideration the fact that they were taken entirely by surprise, and overwhelmed by a bigger force, strongly entrenched, the Volunteers behaved very well, and came out of the encounter creditably.

For some unknown reason "L" Company, a Cadet Company from Byculla, did not turn up, as expected, for the parade, otherwise the attendance would have been a very large one As it was, there were 15 officers and 304 men on parade.

Last evening the Volunteers did outpost duty, and to-morrow morning they will be drilled in advance and retire work, while in the evening there will be night outposts. On Friday there will be a rehearsal of the operations to be carried out at the inspection on Saturday.

Last night, too, the annual Boxing Tournament was held, and it was somewhat surprising to find that Kubes, the Volunteer Champion of Bombay, had not entered.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., commanding, dated February 4.

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Head-quarters as early as possible between the hours of 8-0 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. on week days only. Arms and Accoutrements cannot be issued at Head-quarters after 12 noon on 5th instant.

The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. sharp, on Thursday the 5th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning for Night Firing.

It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in Head-quarters on Thursday 5th instant at 7 p.m. All N. C. O's., desirous of competing in the Annual Skill at Arms Competition should attend these lectures.

The Annual Camp will be held at Colaba from Saturday 7th to Sunday 15th February, 1914, both days inclusive. Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. on Saturday 7th instant and march to Colaba. Cyclists may proceed direct. Dress —Drill order Khaki and Helmets. Rifles (with Slings) and Sidearms. Members should send their bedding to Head-quarters by 10 a.m. on Saturday 7th February, so that arrangements can be made for transport to Colaba. All kits should be distinctly marked with owners name and company. All rifles should have the owners name plainly written and pasted on the Butt.

There will be a general Meeting of No. 2 Company on Saturday 7th instant, on arrival in Camp. All members are requested to attend.

The following Officers have been granted leave as under :—

Major R. W. R. Pennington, No. 2 Company, from 22nd January to 10th February. Lieutenant P. H. Retallack, No. 1 Company, from 18th February to 4th March, 1914.

During the absence on leave of Major R. W. R. Pennington the Command of No. 2 Company will devolve on Captain N. H. Sowerby.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1286 Sergt. H. E. Gubbing, No. 1 Company, to be Supernumerary to the Establishments.

No. 771 Cpl. W. G. Niven, to be Sergt. and posted to "C" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

No. 1591 Gunner S. G. Wescombe, "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Company, to be Corpl. Trumpeter.

No. 489 Gunner P. Hills, No. 1 Company, to be Trumpeter and posted to "D" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.

The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps accordingly:—

No. 136 Sapper J. Woodruffe, E. E. Company.
No. 137 „ S. W. Walton „
No. 136 „ J. A. Neil „
No. 139 „ W. J. Booth „
No. 1579 Gunner D. McFarlane, to "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish

FOR

all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

SWIZ
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 200 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, disposed of three cases in the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Justice Macleod sat as the Commissioner in the Insolvency Court, and disposed of local insolvencies.

In the two Appeal Courts, Criminal and Civil, mofussil appeals were heard.

BOMBAY BANKING CO.'S CLAIM.

Vithaldas Raoji was recently adjudged an insolvent at the instance of Mr. R. D. Sethna Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co., (in liquidation). A rule was obtained by the insolvent for the revocation of the order, the hearing of which came up yesterday in the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Jinnah appeared in support of the rule, while the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, appeared for the Official Liquidator to show cause.

Mr. Strangman stated that the insolvent owed Rs. 35,000 on a promissory note to the Bank. When a demand was made by the Bank, it was found that he had left his *padi* situated at Barbhaya Moholla Enquiries were made for him, but no trace of him was found. The question to decide was whether the Bank was the creditor for the amount claimed and whether he had committed the acts of insolvency. It appeared from the books of accounts of the bank that 250 shares were allotted to the insolvent. With regard to the second point there was no doubt that he had committed acts of insolvency, as he was not found at his usual place of residence by the man who went to him for the money, several times.

Mr. Jinnah said that this was a fraud committed by the manager of the Bank on his client, and he had received nothing in consideration thereof. As to the allotment of the shares, his client had received no notice of the allotment, and no shares were given to him. The utmost the Liquidator could claim from the insolvent was Rs. 10,000; and they were ready to give security for the amount and fight out the case.

His lordship ordered that the insolvent should give security for the Rs. 35,000 claimed within a week. If the security was not paid within the time the rule was to be discharged.

RE: SAKHARAM HARISETH.

A rule was obtained to adjudicate the insolvent and the hearing came up yesterday.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the insolvent, while the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the petitioning creditor.

Mr. Strangman stated that the Insolvent had committed the act prior to the three months' limit prescribed in the Insolvency Act. He therefore wanted to withdraw his petition.

His lordship, therefore, dismissed the order of adjudication.

RE: HAJI SAKOOR PIRMAHOMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. D Davar appeared for the first two insolvents and prayed that the adjudication order passed against them be annulled.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, who appeared for the petitioning creditors, agreed to this, and the Court accordingly annulled the adjudication order passed against the first two debtors.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWO JAIL BIRDS.

The third day's sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the current year was held, yesterday.

Kapoorchand Hirachand (54) and Ramchander Balkrishna (38), who were committed for trial by Rao Bahadur, C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property and abetment thereof, were placed before his lordship and a common jury.

Mr. H. Kemp, in opening the case, said that both the accused rented a shop to be used as a godown from one Bhagwanji Jagjivandas at Rs. 14, at Lalwadi, Parel. The first accused borrowed a cart and a pair of bullocks from a neighbour, and went to the Prince's Dock, where he pointed out to a cart driver, a number of bales lying in the dock and told him that he wanted a cart to remove those bales. The first accused asked the man to give him his badge as a token that he had been engaged to carry the bales. Afterwards, the first accused disappeared, and the two accused then engaged a Mahomedan named Mahomed Haji, to drive the cart, and put the badge to his coat. The number of the badge was 621, and they got a brass plate and painted that with No. 621 and attached it on the borrowed cart. The accused then went to the Century Mills, and took their stand along with other carts waiting to remove bales to various firms in the market. They soon obtained an order along with another cartman to remove twelve bales of fancy cloth to a firm in Princess-street. Each cart was loaded with six bales, the honest cart-man delivered his bales, while both the accused asked the driver to drive on to the room which they had hired and removed the six bales there. The Princess-street firm reported that they had only received six bales and that the other six had not been received by them. A complaint was lodged to the police and both the accused were arrested. Ramchandra's room and the godown were searched, and in the godown the stolen six bales were found. The bales were valued at Rs. 1,500.

The first accused said that he hired the godown as he expected some of his relatives from up-country. On the day of the offence he was engaged in the Small Causes Court. He then confessed that he was once sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The second also confessed several previous convictions.

The first accused was, therefore, sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

In sentencing the second accused his lordship said:—I find that you have a long list of convictions against you for cognate offences ever since the year 1888, and in 1903 you were sentenced by the High Court of Bombay to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. If there were not people like you and the first accused there would be fewer thefts in Bombay; and it is necessary that in your case the previous convictions should be taken into consideration and the sentence of Court on you is four years' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING.

A shoe maker, named Hari Ramji, (22), was tried on a charged of kidnapping.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused asked the complainant Parvati to give her daughter, Chandri, aged six, in marriage to him; but she replied that the girl was too young to be married, and declined. On November 21 last the complainant Parvati went to work, leaving her children with her mother-in-law, who was also in the house. When she returned in the evening, her daughter was missing, and she reported the matter to the police.

A few days after, the accused, who had run away with the girl to Ratnagiri, was arrested by the police, and the girl was found in his house.

The accused in his defence said that there was ill-feeling between Parvati's brother-in law and himself, and that was the reason the case was got up against him.

In sentencing the accused, his lordship said his act was exceedingly foolish, but as his intention was simply to marry the girl, he sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

Khan Mahomed Allabux, a Mahomedan (28), was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

The accused lived with his wife at Agripada. Their marriage was unhappy, and the wife wanted a divorce, but he refused. On December 4, last, the accused went home, beat his wife, cut off her nose and ran away, but was subsequently arrested.

The accused was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

MERCHANTS' CHEATED.

On the Appellate side of the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah disposed of an appeal preferred by two convicts, named Natha Magan and Jeshang Nanchand, against the decision of Mr. C. C. Datt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared for the applicants.

The case was that the accused were relatives, and partners of the firm of Tribhowan Magan at Dhinaj in the Baroda State. There are also two firms at Nandbar of Chagan Koobar and Wadilal Maganlal, of which one Somathi was the local agent of the former firm, while Kastoor was agent of the latter. On April 22, last, the first accused went to Nadarbar with letters from the second accused addressed to the two firms. In the letter it was stated that the bearer should be supplied with whatever he might order on the firm's account. The first accused took goods of the value of Rs. 6,338 and Rs. 7,604 respectively, and assured them that payment would be promptly made on a hundi, but nothing was paid. The agent, therefore, visited both the accused on April 4, 1913, and demanded payment. As they put him off, he lodged a complaint with the police and both men were arrested. They were then tried before the First Class Magistrate of West Khandesh, charged with cheating and inducing delivery of property.

The magistrate committed them to the Sessions.

The above Sessions Judge tried the case, and found them guilty. They were, therefore, convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500 on each of the charges. The sentences were to run consecutively.

Mr. Inverarity contended that the lower court had erred in convicting both the accused on the offence of cheating, while the prosecution failed to show dishonest intention.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

The case in which Shirali Halubali, a Pathan, was charged with possessing 304 grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector, was disposed of yesterday afternoon by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

The accused denied the charge, putting fowrard a defence that some one had thrown away the bundle containing the cocaine, as it was not in his possession.

The magistrate disbelieved the defence, and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Babaji Arjun, driver of motor van No. 46, was charged with rash and negligent driving.

On the 23rd January, whilst he was driving his van alongside a line of bullock carts entering the docks, one of the cart-drivers called out to the accused and pointed out the risk he was running, but he paid no attention, with the result that he collided with the cars and broke the legs of one of the bullocks.

The magistrate fined him Rs. 40.

CHAUFFEUR FINED FOR NEGLIGENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C.H. Setalvad, Paul Monleir, driver of motor-car (taxi-cab) No. 1421, was charged with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner.

The complaint was that the accused was taking two gentlemen from the Fort to Walkeshwar, and when he reached Sandhurst Bridge, he dashed between two carriages, though there was not enough room for him to pass. The result was that he broke the lamp of one of the carriages and grazed the horse. The carriage belonged to Mr. Jamsetji Wadia.

The defence was that there was enough room to pass, and that the carriages were stationary, but when the motor approached them Mr. Wadia's gharry suddenly moved, which caused the collision.

The magistrate fined accused Rs. 25.

Sir T. R. Wynne will not leave India to take up the post of Government Director of Railways at the India Office until May 2.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

M. Vedrines, on the 12th January, made a flight around the Pyramids, taking with him as a passenger Rostovitz Bey, President of the Nuncovitch Company. Rostovitz Bey is eighty-five years of age

A correspondent writes to a contemporary that "there is nothing very surprising in the anticipation that it will not be until the spring of 1920, that Imperial Delhi will be ready for occupation. By that time it is hoped the Government House, the Secretariat and the dwellings of the officials will be complete, but at present the progress is necessarily slow, as is natural where the plans for the making of an Imperial city on a scale not hitherto attempted is concerned."

The *Times of Ceylon* of the 30th January writes, with reference to the outbreak of plague in Colombo:—"There are now 183 contacts in the Camp behind the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and every precaution has been taken against an epidemic. The authorities have not yet come across any dead rats, besides those that had been poisoned, and the rats bacteriologically examined have given a negative result."

On Friday, there will be a meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Madras Freemasons, at which, it is understood, Sir Murray Hammick, the District Grand Master, will take leave of the Freemansons of the District, and the Hon'ble Mr. L. E. Buckley will be installed as District Grand Master. The Masonic Garden Party, which was to have taken place on Saturday, has been cancelled.

The *Madras Diocesan Magazine* for February has a short but remarkable article by Mr. E. B. Havell on "Christian Architecture in India" Mr. Havell draws attention to the disastrous results of building Christian churches on a foreign pattern, and suggests, as a better course, the employment of Hindu craftsmen working under Christian architects. The paper should be studied by all who are interested in the subject, says the *Madras Mail*.

Lieut-Colonel MacLeod, Civil Surgeon Quetta, was entertained on the 28th ultimo at a public dinner by the European and Indian community on his leaving Quetta after 12 years. Colonel McConaghey, Political Department, was in the chair. The Civil, Indian and military communities were well represented. Eulogistic speeches were made by the chairman, Mr. Ardeshir Marker, Mr. Beatyand Mr. Basant Singh.

The work of removing the two gigantic Asoka columns in Rampurwa, in Champaran, from the pits into which they had sunk, has been completed. The undertaking has been long and difficult, especially as regards the largest and inscribed column. When one considers the difficulty of getting out these large columns from small pits with all our modern-day appliances, it makes one wonder how the stones were brought to the place from several hundred miles away and erected over 2,000 years ago.

Cases where rash motorists, mostly chauffeurs very probably, knock people down and then drive away to avoid police prosecution are on the increase in Calcutta, says the *Englishman*. The accident to Captain Murray was the third of its kind in which the motorist responsible for it drove away without paying the slightest attention to the condition of his victim. It is now left with the police to be more vigilant and bring these road-hogs to book. The punishment for trying to evade justice should also be made to fit the crime

The interment took place in Bidadari, the Straits cemetery on January 22, of Mr. Thor Mielche, aged 31, a Dane, who met his death by accident on Mount Austin Rubber Estate, Johore, a few days previously. Mr. Mielche was an assistant on the estate and had been in the habit of cutting down trees in the jungle by way of exercise. One afternoon he took a big axe and went out, as he had done many a time, with the intention of hewing. Some three hours later he was found crushed and dead beneath a fallen tree upon which he had apparently been operating. There was hardly an unbroken bone in his body. Deceased had only been a year in the country.

Miss Alicia Little makes a remarkable suggestion through the *Westminster Gazette* to the "Indians in India and in England who have so generously helped their co-religionists in the Balkan Peninsula." There are, she says, 500, or perhaps 1,000 families of Mahomedans in the newly-annexed Servian territories, "hardy peasants who know how to till the soil," and "who dream of the British rule, having heard about it when on a pilgrimage to Mecca." They do not want to remain under Servian rule; and the suggestion is that "the Indian Princes" should find the money to transport them to the tableland of Uganda, and also to provide them with land on arrival so that they can start a new life as colonists. Although they "have proved themselves brave soldiers," they want, it seems, "to go to a country which will not always be calling them as soldiers."

A correspondent sends to a Calcutta paper a list showing the difference in cost of living of Europeans and prices charged for various items in Calcutta compared with those existing in Madras. According to his statement the rents for houses in Madras are only one-tenth of those prevalent in Calcutta. Whilst the charge for changing a rupee in Calcutta is one pice, in Madras it is only one pie. Wages for servants are also considerably less. In Calcutta Europeans have to pay a cook Rs. 14 to Rs. 25, a khansamah Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 and a dhoby Rs. 8; in Madras the same servants serve respectively for from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7, Rs. 2 to Rs. 7 and Rs. 1. The prices for Bazaar commodities in Madras are also cheap in comparison with those obtaining in Calcutta. First-class meat in the former is only 3 annas a seer compared with six to eight annas a seer in the latter market. Similarly eggs cost only one pice each in the Madras Municipal Market, whilst in our local market they are sold from 2 to 3 pice each, and so on a number of other comestibles enumerated. Clothing also is far more expensive in Calcutta than in Madras.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

Peach Shortcakes,

Almond buns, Paisley jam sandwich, Ethel cakes, raspberry buns, and all sorts of light, dainty, wholesome tea bread are easily made at home with the help of

"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

Get the recipes. They are in the Brown & Polson Recipe Book, which will be sent you gratis and post free by MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta. Write for your copy to-day.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL

Nouriches the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RS. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

The Electrophone is useless Conspicuous than Eye-glasses.

THE DEAF CAN HEAR

If you are deaf or hard of hearing, do not fail to send your name and address to-day and arrange for Stols Electrophone on 15 DAYS' HOME TRIAL or write for Booklet No. 41 & testimonials.

Indian Agents:
JAMES MURRAY & Co.,
12, Govt. Place, Calcutta.

"SWIZ" KILLS RATS
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 200 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Port direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD **Coventry Flyers** WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Coast, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS **£3.10.0 to £9** Tyres and accessories half usual prices. AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, unless sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Consols 2½ per cent ...76 13-16+1-4
Exchange on London at
Paris F c s ... ...25·17—1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...87 1-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London..20·45 1-2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot ...26 5-8—1-16
Do. 2 months hence..26 7-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of silve ...Firm.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent...64 1-8
Exchange on India 30 d'st..
(Bank buying Rate) ...1 3 7-8 unchgd
3½ per cent. India Stock
(Sterling Loan) ...93 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m'st1 7-8+1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills
6 m'st ... ...1 13-16 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills
3 months ...2 7-8 unchgd
Do, Fine Trade Bills
6 months ...3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...77·9
Interest day to day loans...1 1-8 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans.1 1-4 unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Transfers on Bombay	Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Calcutta	Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	55,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ...	34,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	16,000
" Exports to Continent ...	9,009

NEW YORK.—

Futures—month of March	...12·26—4
Futures—month of May	...12·04—4

Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to receipts running above expectations.

Spot Cotton	... 12·75 unchgd

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	... 12 13-16 unchg
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.
Futures—Month of March..	12·49—1
Futures—Month of May ...	12·54 unchgd

COFFEE.—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3-8—1-8
Demand Bills	4·85 5-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	57 5-8—1-8

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool...	12,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ...	1,000 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	33,000 "

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Good business done—Easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Quiet with a limited enquiry.

Mid-Americans	...7·07—1
Egyptian F. G. F.	...9·50 unchanged.
New York 11 a.m.	Mar.—12·25, May—12·05
New York Official noon call	Mar.—12·27, May—12·06
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.—12·49, May—12·54

LIVERPOOL. Feb. 3.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
Feb.-Mar	6·68—2
Mar.-Apl	6·70—2
April-May	6.67—2
May-June	6.67—1
June-July	6.63—1
July-Aug	6·59—1
Aug.-Sept	6·47—2
Sept.-Oct	6·32—2
Oct.-Nov	6·23—2
Nov.-Dec	6·18—3

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.

Grey shirtings 39 in by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12-8 lbs Red Heading	7 5
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13—8lbs ...	8
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range...	2 9
" Mulls 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends...	2 0 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No. 1500 :..	.....
Cloth Gunni's 36s G. 20 in C.I.F...	12 9
40's Bannermill Twist	... 11 1-8
Geo. Mayall's Yarns	... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnivelly C. I. F. L'pool	5 15-16
Buyers or Sellers	... Sellers
Months	... Feb.-Mar
Water Twist American 30s.	... 10 1-2
" " 40s.	... 11 1-2
Mule " 40s.	... 11
" " 50s.	... 12 5-8
" " 60s.	... 14 5-8
" Egyptian 40s.	... 16 1-2
" " 50s.	... 17
" " 60s.	... 18

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" — Quiet— Price firm
Tone "Cloths" ... Quiet—Prices firm

Weft American 54's	... 11 3-8
Weft Egyptian 80's	... 17 3-4
Tone "Yarn"	... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	... 12 1-4
Twist 32's W T C	... 9 7-8
Twist 32's B	... 10 1-4
Twist 36's W T C	... 10 1-2
Twist 36's B	... 10 3-4
Twist 42's	... 11 1-4
Twist American 60's	... 15 5-8
Twist Egyptian 60's	... 16 7-8
Twist " 80's	... 20 3-4

LONDON, Feb. 3.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 5
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 1-8
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 1-4
Good Bhownagger	... d 5 5-8
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 3-4
Fine Bhownagger	... d 5 7-8
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 7-8
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 5 11-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... d 5 13-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 5 15-16
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 5 11-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 5 15-16
Good Broach	... d 6 1-4
F. G. Broach	... d 6 13-32
Fine Broach	... d 6 9-16
Stock of Cotton in London	.....
Good Khandeish	... d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish	... d 5 11-16

LONDON, Feb. 3.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	...37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months	...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports	...Hull.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	...Nominal.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	...Nominal.
Do. Months	... .
Do. Name of Ports	... .
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.	.....
Tone—Quiet.	
Wheat Afloat for U. Kingdom..	.....

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber	... 3 1 unchgd
Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs	...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs	... do.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Victorian ... New South Wales ...	35 5-8 unchgd Jan.-Feb. Sellers.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 35 p. c. ex-ship ...	Nominal
Do. Months—	do
Do. Name of Ports— ...	do
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...	do
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship	...52 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—	...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports	...Antwerp
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	...Nearest value.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship	...47 3-4 + 1-4
Do. Months—	...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port—	...Dunkirk
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	...Nominal
Tone—Firmer.	

LONDON, Feb. 3.

LINSEED.

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...48 1-2+3-8
Do. Months—	...Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—	...Antwerp
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	...Nominal
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta	...47 1 1-2—1 1-2
Do. Months—	...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports	...London
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc	...Value
Tone—Quiet	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...42 5-8+1-8
Do. Months—	...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports	...Hamburg
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc	...Sellers
Tone—Firm.	

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed...	...£6 unchgd
Months ...	... Feb.-March.
Ports	... Hull
Buyers etc. ...	... Value
Tone	... Steady.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B...	£66 3-8+1-8
Copper Braziers	...£81+1-4
Yellow Metal	...£6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd. Nominal.

ARRIVALS.

"Trantenfels," "Cleopatra."

LONDON, Feb. 3

SUGAR.

German Granulated Sugar— C & F India (double bags)	12 9+3-4 sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments..	April-August
Tone—Steady.	
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	...11 9 3-4 unchgd Nominal
Months of Shipments	...March
German Beet-root 88 p.c...	9 3+4d Sellers — 9 5 1-4+1-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments	...Feb.-May
Tone—Steady. Moderate business.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C and F India	...13 3 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	... Mar.-July—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta	...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F Bombay	...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Feb.—Value.
Tone—Dull.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta	... 11 3 unchgd Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	... 11 4 1-2 unchgd Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta	... 12 9 unchgd Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi	... 12 10 1-2 unchgd Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Market unchanged.	

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 12,000
Total Imports...	... 11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·68	6·66
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·70	6·69
Apr.-May. ...	6·67	6·65
May-June ...	6·67	6·65
June-July ...	6·63	6·61
July-Aug. ...	6·59	6·57
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·47	6·46
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·32	6·31
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·23	6·22

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value. Rs.	From	Importers.
1 Parcel Soyns	Rs. 3,420	Trieste	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd Feb. 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	51	55,851
B. B. & C. I. Ry	54	64,954

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.	6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.	7 p.c.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for remittance, but bills are offering in fair quantities.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 3-16 May
Do. France Ready	...171
Do. Marks "	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...140
Shanghai do.	...188
Japan do.	...148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 11-16 for Cash and 95 3-4 for the Settlement. A fair business is reported and the market closes steadier at our quotations.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 13 0
Settlement	...Rs. 95 13 0

BULLION :—

Ready bar silver in London was 1-16 down at 26 5-8, but the forward rate was unchanged at 26 7-16. The local market is steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23	15 9
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	15 3
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	67	10 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	6 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67	2 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	77	0 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	77	12 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD & Co:—Liverpool:—"Small but steady market at the opening. Considerable scattered selling. Market improved on heavy buying by large importing house and report of 15,000 bales being burnt at Glinton, Texas. Considerable American straddle buying. Spinners calling cotton. Prices declined towards the close on very poor report from New York, and market closed steady." New York:—"Market steady but featureless."

GRUNING & Co.:—"Market would have been better but for bulls selling out their purchases. Prevailing opinion is that unless trade demand improves the market may decline."

A slight decline is again advised in the American markets, but there is nothing in the general aspect of the home markets to give a lead as to their immediate course.

The local market opened easier with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower than last evening's closing rates. Just before the opening of the market at Colaba good Broach was quoted Rs. 276 1-2, the price having further given way Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 from the morning. From this point rates became irregular and the market jumped to Rs. 280, declining again to Rs. 278 and again going to Rs. 279. The close is still irregular.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	284	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	278	"
Fine " Wardha Hinganghat...		260	"
" " Nagpur	...	257	"
" " Yeotmal	...	250	"
" " Dhamangaon P.	...	246	"
" " Khamgaon Akola...		237	"
" " Amraoti	...	239	"
" " Khandeish	...	217	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	209	"
Fine " Muthia	...	212	"
" " Bengal	...	205-6	"
F. G. Bengal	...	195-6	"

LIVERPOOL :—

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	12,000
Total Imports	...	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
6·66 —02	6·69 —01	6·65 —02
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
6·65 —02	6·61 —02	6·57 —02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·46 —01	6·31 —01	6·22 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 12	0 B.T.
May	... Rs.	8 12	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	... Rs.	8 14	0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9 0	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c....	Rs.	56	8 0
Black Kutai	... Rs.	45	0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10	3 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	47	8 0
Small	... Rs.	46	8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8	0 0

WHEAT :—

Tone—Market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready.	Rs.	5	9 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ...	Rs.	5	14 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...		1,557 1-2
Bank of India ...		65
Bank of Baroda ...		60
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank ...		15
Eastern Bank ...		·77

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	820
Bombay United ...	495
Bombay E. S. & T. C....	pref 175, ord. 223
Bombay Burmah T. C....	897 1-2x.d.
Crescent ...	115
Currimbhai ...	225
Colaba Land ...	1,450
David ...	475
Fazulbhai ...	445
Kohinoor ...	755
Khatau Makanji ...	1,385
Maneckji Petit ...	1,980
New Great Eastern ...	225
Nagpur ...	1,865
Swadeshi ...	1,480
Standard ...	1,150
Treacher and Co ...	480
Tata I. & S. Co. ...	ord 76, def 132

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	131 1-4 x.d.
New Berar ...	505 x.d.
New Mofussil ...	807 1-2 x.d.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry...	685
Central Provinces Ry ...	118 x.d.
Dhond-Baramati Ry ...	116
Sara Sirajgunj Ry ...	25
Tapti ...	582 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay S N Co. ...	227 1-2 c.d., ord.
do. ...	270 c.d. pref.

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	26,359	Bales.
Wheat	...	10,389	Cwts.
Linseed	...	5,279	"
Rapeseed	...	1,037	"
Gingellyseed	...	27,610	"
Poppyseed	...	75	"
Groundnuts	...	9,369	"
Castorseed	...	10,181	"
Rice	...	3,135	"
Myrabollams	...	1,240	"
Cottonseed	...	22,703	"
Mowrasced	...	356	"
Gram	...	1,586	"
Joowar	...	5,162	"
Maize	...	353	"
Barley	...	Nil	"

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Algerian s—92 bales cotton waste, The Commercial Trading Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 62 bales wool raw, 14 bales goats hair, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algerian s—304 cwts mustard seed, 150 cwts cashewnuts, R Jiwandas and Co ; 6,776 cwts gingelly seed, K Devchand and Co ; 221 cwts gum arabic, S K Khona ; 100 cwts gum olibanun, 51 cwts gum arabic, I Narbheram and Co ; 50 cwts cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—1 bale woollen rugs, E G Fulep ; 4 cwts ivory, B Fazmull ; 2 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency ; 1,700 cwts castorseed, 3,520 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Clan Colquhon s—1,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan Colquhon s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros ; 92,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Teader s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 26,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Laconia s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Falls of Archy s—2,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Badminton s—62,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Brunton s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 11,200 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Teader s—2,250 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Hopemount s—455 cwts country hoops, 650 cwts cow horns, 24,000 cwts bone meal, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elswick House s—221 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 80 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros ; 200 bales cottonfly, 110 bales cotton, 90 bales cotton-waste, H E Bode and Sons ; 250 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 54 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Elswick House s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 32 no. empty cylinders, Bertie Smith and Co.

FOR RANDUS.

Toro s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Habsburg s—7 cwts nigerseed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 187 cwts gum olibanum, 200 cwts jalop roots, M Jaffeobhoy ; 935 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 cwts gum olibanum, S Cooverji and Co; 225 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Liberia s—4 bales sawari cotton, Heguie Sulzer and Co ; 10 cwts bees wax, M A Kayum.

FOR BERGEN.

Toro s—150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Liberia s—26 cwts cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Habsburg s—105 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Habsburg s—175 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy ; 405 cwts turmeric, 205 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaffeobhoy.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 4.

Steamer Yeddo from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham and Co.—350 casks cement, 1 case quinine, 2 cases chloroform, 1,192 bags 100 casks epsom salt, 595 casks 60 drums chloride of magnesia, 2 cases 1 cask 3 bundles ivory, 35 cases 4 boxes lanterns, 141 cases locks, 1,101 cases nails, 49 cases glass beads, 1,086 cases window glass, 12 cases glass bangles, 385 cases 28 crates hollow glass, 133 cases 100 bggs 29 mats glass bottles, 725 cases beer, 195 cases brandy, 15 cases liquers, 60 cases portwine, 160 cases 3 casks wine, 1,150 bundles Y M sheets, 861 bundles copper sheets, 1,272 casks 441 barrels lubricating oil, 173 barrels mineral oil, 154 barrels 26 casks 34 cases 251 drums 231 kegs paint, 9 kegs 115 casks 202 packages 124 cases colour, 43 cases varnish, 326 cases 10 drms 12 casks 22 kegs anelines, 20 kegs 50 casks 79 cases alizarines, 1,465 cases 20 drums spirit, 35 drums rectified spirit, 1,206 bales 19 cases paper, 5 cases 50 bales printing paper, 42 cases French polish, 3 cases chocolates, 70 cases cheese, 296 cases biscuits, 35 cases sterilized milk, 415 bags farina, 100 bags salt, 341 bags carraway seed, 3 cases cigars, 2 cases wax-beads, 1 case tallow, 1,481 bundles planned boards, 368 cases 4 bales cotton goods, 71 cases woollen goods, 16 cases wool yarn, 9 cases Berlin wool, 8 cases cotton and woollen goods, 8 cases cotton yarn, 132 cases cotton and silk goods, 2 cases silk goods, 4 cases carbonic acid gas, 119 cases clocks, 23 cases soap.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov. 1913	...Rs.1,35,403
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 36,079
Total earnings from 1st Oct. to 30th Nov. 1913	...Rs.2,37,391
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 47,008

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov. 1913	Rs. 27,467
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,396
Total earnings from 1st Oct. to 30th Nov. 1913	...Rs. 54,575
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	... Rs. 6,719

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov. 1913.	Rs. 11,219
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,739
Total earnings from 1st Oct. to 30th Nov. 1913	...Rs. 20,030
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,557

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 24th Jan. 1914 ...	...Rs. 12,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,238
Total earnings from 1st Oct. to 24th Jan. 1914	....Rs 2,19,845
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 38,436

"THAT NO ONE CAN DENY" the popularity of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is sufficiently proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, where Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of this famous preparation remarked, "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." There are no two opinions about Squibb's being the best cure for Malaria and other fevers—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotation. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ..	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 615	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,238	500	1,560	14	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,410	12	14	12	12	
Bank of Hangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	90		6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08,335	50	64½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank L'	25,00,000h	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	358	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,539	100	283	14	14	14	14	11b
Chartered of India ...	£1,300,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,569	£20	£25	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ..	£33 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	27½	4	3	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£100,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£4	7½	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2 050,000	$125	£ 0	3	3	3½	3½	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00.000k	15,0 ,000	5,33, 15	50	26	e	e	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£18 ,500a £375,0 0B	£415,000	£ 0,105		£21½ £21½	e	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1 ,00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,003	£ 3½	61½	19	37½	15	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88,153	10,00,000	30,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	680	
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	145	
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	113	
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19	
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	113	
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141	
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	575	
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	142	

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. L'...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	26
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per year. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co.	Ranchorelal Chotalal and Co.	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	830	110	62½	53½	51-5	4	n
Bombay Flourd Mill Co. Ltd.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,534	100	40	50	60	—
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	—
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	G. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,401	67,19,225	100	240	39,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	12,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	500	1,435	3,313-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000s	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	8213-15-6	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 250	1,855	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	111½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Express Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	S. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000c	...	250	437½	3772-15-6

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' RUGBY.

Having for its object the formation of a Public Schools Holiday Rugby Football Club, a scratch game was played on the London Welsh ground at Wandsworth Common on January 14, between sides termed "Whites" and "Colours." Only W. H. Fagnani (Merchant Taylors) and H. N. K. Elphick (Epsom) of those who took part in the Trials at Richmond played at Wandsworth, and, generally speaking, the boys were younger, several being between the ages of 14 and 16 years.

The ground was heavy, and the sides did not have their full complement of players. During the first half the game was well contested, the Whites leading by 11 points to 6 at the interval. Parke, of University College School, and Wood, of Arundel (twice), scored tries for the Whites, the second of which was converted by Underwood, of Rugby. Bentham (Monckton Coombe) and Crichton (Sutton Valence) scored for the Colours.

In the second half the heavy state of the ground told on the forwards, but the three-quarters kept up their pace. Barton (All Hallows), Parke, Fagnani, and Underwood scored for the Whites. Underwood converting two tries. Matthews (Arundel) secured a try for the Colours, while Kerr, of Uppingham, dropped a good goal and also kicked a penalty goal.

The outstanding back was Wood, who possesses a fine turn of speed and starts quickly. He has a suggestion of a side-step also, and on two occasions he gave the "dummy" successfully. Fagnani and Rose were conspicuous, but the halves on each side showed deficiency. The Whites won by three goals and four tries (27 points) to one dropped goal, one penalty, and three tries (16 points).

GEEN UNABLE TO PLAY FOR WALES.

W. P. Geen, the international Oxford and Newport three-quarter, was forbidden by his doctor to play for Wales against England at Twickenham on January 17. He had been chosen as one of the Welsh centres. W. Watts, Llanelly, the first reserve, was selected to take Geen's place in the Welsh three-quarter line.

PROTEST DISMISSED.

The Football Association's Commission, consisting of Messrs. C. Crump, J. McKenna, and H. Walker, considered at Sheffield, the protest by Notts County against the result of their Cup-tie with Sheffield Wednesday, which was played in mail week. Notts County alleged that the winning goal was not legitimate, declaring that their goalkeeper was kicked during the scrimmage, and that the ball was never over the line. The ruling of the commission was that the protest, being against the decision of the referee on a point of fact connected with the play could not be entertained.

The commission then proceeded to hear the witnesses and consider a statement which had been made alleging improper play by the Sheffield Wednesday team and that the referee ought to have stopped play before the goal was scored. There was no charge of violent or dangerous play against any individual Sheffield Wednesday player, and therefore the charge against the referee that he ought to have stopped the game, because of improper treatment of the Notts goalkeeper was not sustained.

Notts County were ordered to pay the expenses of the match officials attending the inquiry.

LADIES' GOLF.

DISPUTE BETWEEN UNION AND ALLIANCE SETTLED.

After much discussion an understanding has at last been arrived at between the National Golf Alliance and the Ladies' Golf Union regarding the running annually of a single English ladies' golf championship under the joint auspices of the two bodies. At a council meeting of the National Golf Alliance, held at Mrs. Sagrandi's house in Montpelier-square, the following resolutions, proposed by Mrs. McNair and seconded by Miss Carter, were passed:—

1. That the terms offered by the Ladies' Golf Union by the resolution passed at their meeting on December 15, 1913, be accepted.

2. That the National Golf Alliance nominate the chairman for the present year.

The resolution by the Ladies' Golf Union referred to in the foregoing was proposed by Miss Huleatt and seconded by Lady Hill, and was as follows:—

That the Ladies' Golf Union again offer amalgamation to the Alliance, the committee to be formed by four from each side, no restriction as to choice, the chairman and secretary to be chosen alternately by the Alliance and the Ladies' Golf Union, the Alliance to have choice as to which of the two they will nominate this year.

The English ladies' championship was instituted by the National Golf Alliance two years ago, and is quite independent of the ladies' championship open to all amateur lady golfers and held annually since 1893 by the Ladies' Golf Union. Owing to the feeling existing between the two governing bodies in ladies' golf, however, many of the most prominent English lady golfers—for instance, Miss Muriel Dodd, Miss Cecil Leitch, and Miss Gladys Ravenscroft—have not been competing in the English championship, and it was therefore suggested to Mrs. Miller the hon. secretary of the Ladies' Golf Union, by an influential deputation, that the L.G.U. should start an English ladies' championship of their own. As, however, it was thought that the holding of two separate English championships in opposition to each other would not be in the best interests of ladies' golf, the L.G.U. decided to approach the National Golf Alliance with a view to amalgamation in a championship under their joint auspices, and the resolutions passed at the latest meeting of the National Golf Alliance are the satisfactory outcome to the negotiations. The present holder of the English ladies' championship is Mrs. F. W. Brown, of Wimbledon.

THE AMERICA CUP.

PROBABLE DESIGN OF NEW SHAMROCK.

A CENTRE-BOARD CHALLENGER.

Although building operations on Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger have been in progress for some weeks, very little information has been allowed to leak out in reference to her design or details of construction, secrecy being maintained as strictly as possible. Credence is being accorded, however, to a rumour which, says the *Daily Telegraph*, is just gaining currency, to the effect that Shamrock IV. will be fitted with a centre-board. Assuming this to be correct, it will be one of the most interesting innovations in the history of cup racing, as never before has a British challenger been so fitted.

The centre-board has never found much favour amongst yachtsmen in this country, excepting for small craft. The prejudice with which it was regarded by some men was doubtless a survival of old ideas, when a yacht was looked upon as a floating home, and every attention was given to comfort below decks. The box in which the centre-board is encased, in having necessarily to come above the vessel's water-line, curtails internal accommodation by cutting a considerable portion of the cabins in two. So long as these views obtained, the centre-board was regarded as a mere expedient for gaining certain points in sailing at the sacrifice of comfort aboard, and therefore to be discouraged.

Among American yachtsmen there were no such prejudices, and for some years the typical sloop, corresponding to our cutter, was a vessel of shallow draught, relying upon her great beam for stability and a centre-board for preventing leeway when on a wind.

The use of the centre board was a bone of contention between challengers and defenders for the America Cup for many years, English yachtsmen contending that centre-board yachts should not be permitted to compete for the trophy. Until quite recently a yacht fitted with the appliance was often referred to as a mere sailing machine. On the other hand, American yachtsmen clung to it tenaciously, and when the America Cup "deed of gift" was redrafted, in the year 1887, a clause was inserted specially providing that centre-board vessels should always be eligible as competitors.

Whilst no centre-board yacht has ever challenged from this side, all the American vessels specially designed for the defence were of that type down to and including Vigilant, which defeated Valkyrie II. in 1893. Since that time the American boats have developed on very similar lines to the British. Until the days of Vigilant the American boats competing against the British challengers were of much shallower draught. In Vigilant, however, the centre-board was combined with substantial draught, British and American ideas being, in a sense, amalgamated in that vessel. Thus, judging from the latest exponents of the centre-board, Shamrock IV., if so fitted, need not be an approach in any degree to the old-time skimming-dish.

If Shamrock IV. is to be a centre-board vessel, considerable interest will attach to her, as being the first yacht of that type with which a challenge has been forwarded from this country, and it will appear curious that we should have adopted the idea after so many years of strenuous opposition to it, and in face of the fact that it is not regarded as indispensable in American craft of the present day.

The *Time* gives some other likely features of Shamrock IV., apart from the water-line measurement (which has been definitely fixed at 75ft. and by the conditions that govern the contest cannot be departed from) and the centre-board. It seems probable, it says, that Shamrock's overall length will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 110ft., whilst at a rough guess we should place her greatest beam at about 21ft. 6in. Another characteristic feature of yachts designed by the Gosport draughtsman is a pronounced tumble-home to the topsides, a feature that allows for a great angle of heel before the water comes on deck, and it is probable that this feature will be retained in the new Shamrock; while, if modern practice is followed, she will have little, if any, sheer.

Past experience goes to show that these races are almost invariably sailed in light breezes, whilst it is a recognised fact that there is less weight in the winds that obtain in American waters than on this side of the Atlantic. There is thus every inducement for the designer to crowd sail on to his vessel and we should not be surprised if the challenger carried as much as 11,000 to 12,000 squre feet of canvas. As masts of the Marconi type have now come into regular use in racing craft in England, it is possible that Shamrock may be equipped with such a spar, but the efficient staying of a mast in one length of something like 150ft. in length would present some little difficulty.

GREAT SPEED AT BROOKLANDS.

The Royal Automobile Club, having recently authorised that records might in future be registered for, the two miles, five miles, and ten miles, Mr. L. G. Hornsted driving the two hundred h.p. Benz at Brooklands established world's record figures for the two former distances, accomplishing the two miles in 58.99sec., a speed of 122.05 m.p.h., and the five miles in 155.03sec., a speed of 116·08 m.p.h. The regulations governing distances shorter than two miles now stipulate that the car must travel in both directions of the track, the figures to count as world's records being the mean time and speed. Therefore, the speed of 123.88 m.p.h. for the half-mile and 123.54 m.p.h. for the mile accomplished by the Benz only beat records in Class J, which is for cars exceeding 1329c.c. capacity.

FREIGHT CONDITIONS.

HEAVY DECLINE IN RATES IN 1913.

INCREASED OUTPUT OF TONNAGE.

In reviewing the events of the past year, the *Times* (Annual Financial Review) says it is impossible to overlook the remarkable changes that were effected, whether viewed from the standpoint of the merchant, always ready for cheaper tonnage, or of the owner, ever on the watch for the most remunerative freight in the market. At the opening everything, both outward and homeward, seemed to promise well, and with banking accounts appreciably heavier as the result of the abnormally golden returns of trading in 1912, preceded as it was by the profits accruing from the previous 12 months, there was some ground for the elation of owners, who were just then in the mood to think and act as if the lean times of previous years would never return.

But there was a serious flaw in that argument. The expansion of shipbuilding had been overlooked and to expect that the demand for freight space could be maintained at the abnormally high level of 1912 was to court disaster. The output of new tonnage is the highest recorded, but when the returns are examined the quantity of ordinary cargo-tonnage ready to go here, there, or anywhere for a paying freight is comparatively small. Deducting Government work and boats built for special trades, such as oil-tank vessels, etc., the greater part of the balance consisted of cargo-liners of large carrying capacity and fair speed, and for this abstention by the rank and file there was a very substantial reason. Builders had their order-books full with work which would carry them over the best part of two years and they quoted prices in accordance for any inquiries that came their way. At the same time, the cargo liner is a serious competitor for freight, as it moves the rough goods and general produce that the outsider would otherwise be requisitioned to carry as supplemental sailings, and the latter is in consequence forced to compete with boats of its own class for any freights that may offer.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF COAL.

Coal is still the chief freight obtainable from the United Kingdom and, with exports of nine million tons in excess of those of 1912, there was no lack of employment at rates of freight that for the first six months were maintained on a paying basis. In addition the Continent exported a fairly large quantity of fuel also general cargo, &c., but the demand from shippers of the latter was not nearly so heavy or so sustained as was the case in the previous year, when it was one of the most valuable assets to the owner that had fallen to his share for some considerable time. But while the exports were so large, they were fairly well distributed. France, Germany, Sweden, and Italy imported more freely than usual, but South Russia was the largest buyer in the sense that hitherto the imports of foreign coal into that country had been on so small a scale as to pass unnoticed. The supply of native fuel, however, had become so short that it was necessary to import, and following representations to the Imperial Government by the railway companies and the great manufacturing centres, the import duty was temporarily withdrawn and, in round figures, two million tons of British coal were discharged at Marianople, Nikolaieff, Novorossiisk, and other places. This extra demand had a supporting influence upon outward rates, but, on the other hand, when homeward freights had to be found the additional quantity of tonnage on the spot had a disastrous effect upon the market, which steadily weakened and is now down to the lowest level of the year.

HIGHER WORKING COSTS.

Meanwhile, the cost of working steamers was steadily mounting upwards. First, the sailors and firemen secured an advance in wages, and this was followed by higher pay to engineers and officers. All the while, stores and provisions were tending dearer and insurance was a necessary and expensive item, with the result that owners were faced with an appreciably bigger bill for upkeep on a smaller earning power; from this there can be no redress except in the matter of bunkers, which are now from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per ton cheaper than they were.

Those companies which made up their yearly blance-sheets to the end of June distributed fair dividends and moderate amounts were also placed to reserve, but those whose financial year did not end till later showed an appreciable falling off, for it was only in the last quarter that freight matters, both out and home, took a sharp and decided turn for the worse. At the same time, while the earnings were much below those of 1912, they were slightly above those for 1911, in itself considered a fairly profitable year, when owners also had the additional advantage of smaller working expenses. Generally, the trade of the year can be divided into two unequal portions. From January to August, there was no lack of business, although it was of a hand-to-mouth nature, and prices, both outward and homeward were maintained on a basis that left a fair margin on the right side. But with the approach of the autumn season, to which owners were looking for a further increase in value, unfavourable signs began to make their appearance. Earlier in the year the Balkan trouble had placed the export trade of South Russia in an awkward position, as it was feared that the passage of the Dardanelles might again be closed to neutral ships at any moment, in spite of assurances made to the contrary. But this unsettling influence notwithstanding, trading was in the circumstances fairly normal, tonnage under the Greek and Italian flags being, for obvious reasons, employed elsewhere to the manifest advantage of our own.

POSITION IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

In August, however, consumers in Europe were faced with ample harvest of grain in producing countries and became reserved and bought only for their day-to-day needs at prices that steadily depreciated under the lack of support, a factor that was of paramount importance to South Russia, as the chief source of supply at that time of the year. To obviate the necessity of growers and holders having to realise on a falling market, the Russian Imperial Government lent financial assistance to the extent of 300 million roubles, with the result that for the season of the year the exports of grain became abnormally small and have so continued down to the present in spite of ample stocks on the spot. As owners, on the other hand, had catered for an average season, irrespective of the additional quantity of tonnage with coal for the Black Sea, to say nothing of the influx of Greek steamers which followed the cessation of hostilities in the Balkans, the quantity of freight space at the command of shippers was far in excess of requirements and rates began the downward movement which continued, with almost nominal exceptions, down to the end of the year. Meanwhile, India, and other Eastern markets, having to rely upon tonnage in ballast from the Mediterranean for the bulk of their needs, ruled steady throughout the year. In the Far East, however, the transport of beans proved less remunerative than in 1912, itself a very moderate year, but Australia proved the best market of all, the exodus of boats from Brazil and Argentina having been restricted by the fear that the labour trouble in Natal would spread to Delagoa Bay and so cut off the supply of bunkers; the same reason was also a factor in checking any material setback in rates of freight.

FAILURE OF AMERICA.

The combined exports of grain and seed from Argentina were very similar to those of 1912, but while rates for the first six months were fully well maintained, the market during the second half was overweighted with tonnage which, during the last quarter, by reason of the failure of America as a character became so pronounced that a collapse was impossible to avert, not withstanding the large number of boats diverted to the nitrate coast, the gulf, Australia and the East; the quantity so taken off the market had no apparent effect in checking the decline, and the new season is, in consequence, opening in most depressing circumstances. The failure of the year, however, was America. Great reliance had been placed upon large crops of cotton and maize, for which ample tonnage had been dispatched thence on the possibilities of a repetition of the abnormal rates of 1912. But maize was a smaller crop than anticipated, and as the needs of home consumers were larger than ever, the surplus for export was small. In addition, cotton was a failure to the extent that of the Texas portion much was so inferior in quality that it would not pay to export, and for both classes of freight there was a sharp fall in value which seriously depressed rates for timber, coal, and other cargoes, every avenue of export being fully covered by the more than ample liner accommodation provided.

SAIL—A DISAPPEARING COMPETITOR.

Sailing ships had on the whole a fairly favourable year, and, in the trades still open to that form of transport, the reaction in rates was less marked than for steam. Their competitive powers are, however, steadily on the wane, Australia, the nitrate district, and the North Pacific tending year by year more to favour steam; and it is highly probable that with the opening of the Panama Canal the sailing ship will gradually disappear from the North Pacific.

HUMOURS OF MEXICO.

MERRY WIDOWERS' HATS.

Mr. B. E. Holloway, secretary of the Mexican Railway Company, kept the members of the Chatered Institute of Secretaries bubbling with laughter for over an hour at a meeting in London recently. The subject of his illustrated lecture was Mexico, of which he has wide personal knowledge, acquired when acting as railway manager.

In Mexico, he said, no fewer than sixty dialects are in use, and people residing no more than ten miles apart have often to employ the official language—Spanish—before they can carry on a conversation. Mr. Holloway showed on the screen a portrait of a barber who had become a lieutenant-general. The saddler of the same town was now a general. But it seemed as if anything was possible in Mexico, for at Tehuantepec the women ruled the roost and did all the work and business, while the men sat at the doors nursing the babies.

Mexicans had a special weakness for hats of the cart wheel type. It was nothing to see a man wearing a hat worth £6 or £7, while his suit of clothes was not worth 6d. In one part of the country it had been considered necessary to pass a law which imposed a fine of dol. 10 on every man having a hat more than 39in. wide.

Mr. Pullan, president of the institute, said that the many millions which had been sent to Mexico by the United States, Europe, and the United Kingdom had been employed in developing its great mineral wealth, in making use of its great forests, and in opening up what he believed would in a very short time prove to be vast oil fields. The city of Mexico was wonderful. It could vie successfully with European cities. It had lovely parks, a magnificent cathedral, and splendid avenues. At present the whole country was in a state of chaos; a large proportion of it was given over to roving bands, who were thinking more of picking up plunder than laying down principles (laughter.) Like many people, he believed that the antidote proposed by President Wilson was not likely to be effective. Of the total population of Mexico 38 per cent. were half-breeds and 43 per cent. were Indian natives, the other 19 per cent. consisting of members of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races. Constitutional development was practically impossible. The best thing they could hope for was a mild autocracy—a wise and firm benevolence actuated by real love of the country.

Icilma Hair Powder

Clean hair without wetting

Use Icilma Hair Powder—the novel English dry shampoo — which brightens and beautifies the hair in a really marvellous way. Only requires lightly sprinkling over the hair and then brushing out—that's all.

Of good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

RUDGE WHITWORTH, LTD.

A SINGLE BICYCLE AT ENGLISH STERLING PRICE.

(PLUS CHARGES)

Nos. 1 & 2.	Nos. 3 & 6.	No. 21.	Nos. 20 & 23.	No. 29.	Nos. 26 & 28.	Nos. 60 & 61.
£11-11-0.	£13-10-0.	£10-10-0.	£9-9-0.	£8-8-0.	£7-15-0.	£6-15-0.

Show Room: 60, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Look up for the Scarlet and Gold sign)

"Time and use have justified the claims put forward for these preparations."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Since first introduced, Benger's Food has continued to grow in favour owing to the constant recommendations of those who have benefitted by it.

Benger's is distinguished from all other foods in containing not only all the food elements necessary to restore health, but the natural digestive principles also, which enable it to be prepared to suit exactly all ages and all conditions of health. With no other food is this possible.

Benger's Food

is delicious, highly nutritive and most easily digested.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., throughout the world.

"BENGER'S FOOD AND HOW TO USE IT"—A little work of authority on the feeding of infants, invalids and the aged, and the most interesting and informative of food booklets,—will be sent post free on application to:—

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., OTTER WORKS, MANCHESTER, Eng.

Branch Offices—
NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 92, WILLIAM ST. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, PITT ST.
Canadian Agents—National Drug and Chemical Co. Ltd., 34, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches throughout Canada.

1681

Keeps the Skin Soft, Clear and Cool.

Icilma Cream is *different* to any other toilet preparation in the world—and has a *better effect*—because it (and it alone) contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water. This stimulates the skin to healthy, natural action and keeps it always soft, clear and cool. For sunburn and prickly heat—as well as insect bites—it is most beneficial. Pure and fragrant—pleasant to use—leaves no trace on the skin—contains no animal fat—untouched by hand.

Icilma Cream

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND

ROWLAND'S FOR THE HAIR MACASSAR OIL

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,40,00,000	Rs. 4,30,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

THE
LATEST DEVELOPMENT,
IN
LIFE INSURANCE
FOR
EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA,
THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.
For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to
KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY
ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

THE
STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
FUNDS .....£13,300,000.
Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office, BOMBAY.
Last Year's business, Rs. 83,00,000
The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA
offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.
Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued ...	6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)		£112,664
Annual Income		£1,481,521
Assets		£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies		£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply :—
CROFT, MODY & Co
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.
DRY-CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

CLEANING, Dyeing and general Laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this.

We claim that we at least have kept pace with the times. Our experience, coupled with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants—collar and shirt finishing machinery,—electric and gas irons—and finishing cones, etc.—has enabled us to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. Try us and be convinced. Price list on application.

SHOW ROOMS
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ..	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4 15 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Goods, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application

LONDON'S
LEADING
FASHION
JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published

HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL

"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London, ENGLAND,
and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

FASHIONS
FOR ALL
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, ETC.
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Son
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SON
BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BROADWOOD PIANOS
"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to divine Apollo."
Beethoven.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
"are the sweetest toned pianos in the world."—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte."

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Note the name please SCHIEDMAYER J. & P. "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it."—
Sir Edward Elgar, Mus Doc.

LIPP PIANOS
"The best upright piano in the world."—T Haigh, Mus B.

STEINWEG-NACHF PIANOS
"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg-Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure."—Joh. Brahms.
POINTS IN FAVOUR OF OUR PIANOFORTES.
Superb Tone. Delicate Touch.
Splendid Construction.
Cash or Deferred Payment.
Catalogue of pianos on application to
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" will feel obliged if any Subscriber whose paper is not delivered regularly and in good time will communicate with him at once, giving details of the irregularity and delay.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Letters relating to editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, and communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 200, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Paris Office of the *Bombay Gazette* is at 25, Boulevard des Italiens, where a file of the paper may be seen.

THE
Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 5th February, 1914.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOL IN INDIA.

THE decline in the consumption of alcoholic liquors at Home in recent years is no doubt largely due to the advance of education and to the existence of a more accurate appreciation of the physiological effects of alcohol. Among Europeans in India a similar tendency is apparent, and the grotesque ideas, on the importance of alcoholic drinks from the hygienic point of view, which were held in this country by our predecessors a century or more ago, have become a matter of amused wonder. It is not surprising that in Northern countries erroneous opinions should have prevailed respecting the value of wines, spirits and heavy beers from the standpoint of health. But that these ideas should have been retained by the European in India seems astonishing to us to-day. When the records of the past, so far as they relate to eating and drinking, are examined the sentiment created in the mind of the investigator is not that the mortality among the Europeans of an earlier day was high, but that any of them survived to return to the land of their nativity. f at the present time we do not appreciate the proper uses of alcohol in India it is not for want of counsel and warning. Two very high medical authorities recently adjured those of us who have not forsworn the peg, not to pretend that we take it because it does us good, but frankly to admit that we drink it because we like it. Nor will the habitual consumer of pegs find much comfort from perusing the views of Lieut.-Col. Patrick Hehir, of the Indian Medical Service, whose instructive volume, "Hygiene and Diseases of India," has just passed into a third edition. The young European coming to India, Colonel Hehir affirms, is far healthier if he adopts total abstinence. Alcoholic beverages, he points out, are unnecessary to persons enjoying good health; their habitual use in excess tends to produce disease, and newcomers are warned against the temptation to resort to alcohol in order to overcome the exhausting effects of the climate. Colonel Hehir does not, however, recommend total abstinence as a universal practice among Europeans. It is undoubtedly true, he observes, that many people are in better health with a small amount of alcohol when it is taken with due precautions. "Most Europeans," he proceeds, "after many years' residence in India, find themselves better in health and fitness with a little alcohol. When taken it should be with dinner, always well diluted, and in the smallest quantity that is found to agree best. Not more than three ounces of whisky or brandy or a pint and a half of beer, or a pint bottle of claret or hock should be taken in the 24 hours." In discussing the suitability of alcoholic drinks, taken under these conditions, the writer lays down that beer is not a sound habitual drink in India, since it lessens the processes of oxidation and increases the tendency to deposit fat. In imported beers an excess of alcohol is added to keep the beverage sound, and if beer is drunk at all, only the lightest lagers should be indulged in. On the whole, in Colonel Hehir's opinion, the most suitable form of alcoholic beverage for the European in this country is a light claret, diluted with sterilised water or soda-water; or pure whisky well diluted. Probably one and a half wineglassfuls, equivalent to three ounces, he declares, is the largest amount that can be taken continuously by healthy persons without injury. His theory, broadly stated, is that healthy men and women in India are better without alcohol, but that, taken in small quantities, it may be beneficial to persons whose constitutions have been affected by long residence in the country. Colonel Hehir remembers the time, when brandy and whisky were always on the table and always used when thirst was to be quenched at all times of the day and night. We have long since passed that stage, but the necessity still exists for the propagation among Europeans in India of sound views on the use and abuse of alcohol.

BALUCHISTAN IN 1913.

BALUCHISTAN, probably, will never cease to present problems to the Administrator; and, unfortunately, the difficulties experienced in this turbulent province are not only economic, which can generally be relieved, but, for the most part, are concerned with the inherent dislike by the population of the restraints imposed by law and order. In the year lately ended we learn from the Administration Report, which has just been issued, the continued prevalence of raids and disorder in the eastern and north-eastern portions of the province, comprised in the Zhob and Loralai districts, made it necessary to employ special detachments of troops for the preservation of order. Their employment resulted satisfactorily, though, it may be presumed, the new system of District Levies and Police, to which sanction was accorded during the year, will in the future render unnecessary the employment of a purely military force. In the Report, this scheme is described as complicated, and it is "being considered with regard to the changes which have taken place since it was first submitted." Among the important events of the year, an amendment of the Arms Act is reported, and the importation of rifled weapons and ammunition for the same has now been made illegal unless possession of them is covered by a license. Fortunately, the Chief Commissioner has not found it necessary to devote the whole of his report to the discussion of the political conditions prevailing in his responsible charge. He has been able, for example, to report the successful introduction of a new Abkari system, that the consumption of bhang and charas, two particularly deadly drugs, has decreased, and that important improvements in irrigation works have been carried out at the Khushdil Khan reservoir, and the Shebo Canal, both in the Quetta-Pishin district. On the other hand, the Chief Commissioner has had to adopt a note of pessimism in regard to education. The prospects are not encouraging to an enthusiast, he says, and this will appear the more regrettable when the reason is considered—"The fact is that the local population have little wish for it. The primary schools are not well attended," he continues, "and though four new ones were opened six had to be closed for want of attendance." Agriculture and kindred industries, however, are reported on more favourably, and the developments of these and the fruit industry have led the Government of India to sanction an extension of three years' service in Baluchistan to the Economic Botanist to the Government of India. Lieut.-Colonel Ramsay concludes a most interesting document with a significant reference to Las Bela, which State, he declares, "appears to be in a backward condition and the administration to leave much room for improvement."

A BOMBAY DWELLING HOUSE.

THE Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, recently aroused considerable criticism in some quarters by suggesting that powers should be conferred on certain local bodies in Bombay to deal with dwelling houses which are defective as to sanitation, lighting and ventilation. Mr. Orr's proposals are recalled by a matter that came before the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation yesterday. Some months ago the owner of a house was called upon to show cause why the further use of the premises should not be prohibited for the following reasons:—(a) The superficial area of rooms is less than 100 square feet and the means of ventilation thereof are insufficient; (b) the floor thereof is earthen; (c) it is without privy accommodation; (d) the plinth thereof is low, and (e) some of the internal partitions thereof are of bamboos." At the meeting yesterday it was reported that the owner had ignored the notice, and the Executive Engineer suggested that the further use of the building as a dwelling should be prohibited. We are not in a position to say whether the "house" in question is typical of many in the city; if it is, it would appear that the critics, the most prominent of whom are members of the Corporation and the Improvement Trust, would be more wisely employed in co-operating in the working out of some such scheme of reform as that formulated by Mr Orr.

Notes of the Day.

The news of the death, in such tragic circumstances, of Colonel L. G. Watkins, R.A., will be received with much regret in India, where he had served for some years in the Ordnance Department. The deceased only left Bombay for Home on January 21 by the Ellerman liner City of Poona and, so far as was then known, he was in good health.

As the result of a professional survey, the area of agricultural land in British India has been assessed at a little over 618½ million acres, and Vol. I of the "Agricultural Statistics of India," dealing with the years 1907-8 to 1911-12, contains some interesting information relating to over 616 million acres, or 962,869 square miles. The difference is due to the disparity between the statements contained in village papers from which, in several provinces, the statistics are prepared. Of the area surveyed, 385 million acres are available for cultivation and of these nearly 216 millions were cropped during 1911-12. Nearly 55 million acres are fallow and the balance, which is suitable for agricultural purposes but which is not so utilised, is 114 million acres.

The many people who regard the opium traffic as an evil will be glad to learn that there is a chance that the trade in the drug between Asiatic Russia in the Far East and China, which at one time threatened to assume considerable dimensions, may after all be closed. A Bill to prohibit the growing of opium poppy in the Russian Far East has been introduced in the Duma and from the accounts published its passage would appear not improbable. In 1907 the exports into Chinese territory had reached an equivalent of about fifteen chests of the Indian size and since then, in the absence of any restrictions on the one side and of vigilance on the other, that quantity has been increased. The culture of the poppy in Russian territory, it may be added, is entirely in the hands of Chinese who are commonly believed to pay high rents to the peasant landowners.

The hostility of Socialists to most established institutions is thoroughly well-known, and it is usually supported by some show of argument which, while sometimes fantastic, at least has the appearance of sincerity. Not so much can be said for that adduced by some members of the Nelson (Lancashire) Town Council who recently induced that body to refuse an application for the display of cards advertising the Territorial Force, on its tramcars. The councillor who moved the rejection of the application said the Council had refused advertisements of drink which "destroy life. So do cannon shot." The cards would be a dangerous inducement to young men of the town to join the Army, he concluded. Another declared that the day his sons joined the Army would be the worst in his experience, for when a man joined the Army he left his self-respect behind. So long as such mischievous statements as these are permitted to be made by men charged with a public trust the wonder will be, not that the Territorial Force is short of men, but that it exists at all.

The increase of crime, which is such a regrettable feature of affairs in Burma, continued in 1912-13, the number of persons, in proportion to the population, who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment being from three to four times larger than that recorded in any other Province in India. Violent crime such as robbery and dacoity again increased ominously in the lower part of the Province, while cases of hurt increased throughout. Cattle theft also increased in Upper Burma. Rigorous action was taken in Rangoon, against a horde of alien beggars which, the Administration Report issued recently says, came mainly from India, and this resulted in a number of sentences for short terms of imprisonment being passed. It is noted that continued economic prosperity brought increased work to the civil courts. The Rangoon Port Trust had a notable year converting a deficit of Rs. 44,000 into a surplus of Rs. 5¼ lakhs. Good progress was made with the river training works in that port and it was anticipated that these important operations would be completed in advance of the estimated date, December 1915.

A notable servant of the Crown has passed away in Sir James Macleod Bannatyne Fraser-Tytler whose death at the age of 93 is announced. The active career of this great soldier began in 1842, in which year, as a young officer of a year's service, he was severely wounded in the engagement in the Khyber Pass during the Afghan Campaign. A little later he became A. D. C. to Lord Gough with whom he fought in the Sutlej Campaign including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. In the same decade he took part with distinction in the operations in the Punjab and was present at the memorable battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat in the latter of which he won the brevet of major. Sir James was again wounded at the first relief of Lucknow in 1857, obtained another brevet, of colonel, and was made a Companion of the Bath. His last war service was the Bhootan campaign and he retired full of honour as a general of the Indian Staff Corps. He was included in the honours list issued on the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1887 as K.C.B., and in 1905 was conferred on him the distinction of G. C. B. In 1868 Sir James married a daughter of Mr. Thomas Hugh Langley.

PHASES OF INDIAN LOYALTY.

THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES.

SCARE AMONG HINDU WIDOWS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

One of the resolutions passed by the conference of the Lohana Hindus expressed "the community's deep sense of unflinching loyalty, devotion and attachment to the British Raj, under whose benign sway and fostering care anarchy and internecine strife had given place to peace and prosperity, and their beloved country had made rapid strides of progress in all directions, social, educational, industrial and commercial." It concluded with a prayer that this rule may continue, "as long as sun and moon last." This is one form of loyalty, out of a rather considerable variety. I shall note here a few samples, giving the essential features of each.

THE PURE AND UNADULTERATED ARTICLE.

The loyalty of the Lohanas is a pure and unadulterated article. It expresses the sentiment of an unsophisticated community, whose heart, beating warm and true, is uncontrolled by any unrest or unseasoning awakening. Its sense of the benefits of British rule is not impaired by critical qualifications or discriminating limitations. When these good people pray for the eternity of this rule, it is obvious that they have never experienced the vision of self-government fondly cherished by some of their compatriots. When I liken this loyalty in its absolute devotion to canine fidelity, I must not be supposed to refer to it slightingly. In its essence, it is the loyalty of the masses, that is, of at least eighty per cent. of the population of India.

LOYALTY AND BARTER.

In its next stage the sentiment suffers a modification, retaining, however, the chief characteristics of the original. It is typical of all "backward communities," when they come to realise their shortcomings and cast about for means for their uplifting. By a true instinct they perceive that education is the only road to salvation, and that the help of Government is indispensable and invaluable for their advancement. They ask for special concessions and facilities to enable them to make up for lost time, and to be even with the advanced races in course of time. The Mussalmans, when they sent a deputation of their leaders to Lord Minto seven years ago, were in this position, and the Marathas and other inferior Hindu castes are in the same state at the present day. The Bhandaris held a conference lately, at which they requested Government to institute special scholarships for the encouragement of higher education among them, and they were delighted by a message from the Private Secretary to the Governor, expressing His Excellency's sympathy with the objects of their meeting. Sympathy is drawn naturally towards the weak and the halting, and backward communities may count always on the special support of the State.

The Moslems have had it in generous measure and their loyalty, like gratitude, was to a lively sense of favours to come, although it was unquestionable in its fervour and sincerity. But the mercenary element comes in when it is held as an object of trade and barter—as a *quid pro quo*. It is liable to be endangered, when the sources from which it derives its sustenance are exhausted. As there may be very good and strong reasons for granting special concessions to a community at one stage of its development, there may be equally good and strong reasons for withholding them when it has passed that stage; and if a community, used to special treatment, insists upon it; if it acquires the habit of saying that unless this or that were done to soothe its susceptibilities, or to advance its interests, its loyalty would not remain the same, then it is a sentiment mixed with alloy, and its value, to that extent, is reduced.

CONGRESS LOYALTY.

Loyalty, in its third stage, is that which animates the supporters and adherents of the Indian National Congress. I should not, again, question its sincerity in the main, whatever may be thought respecting the feelings of stray individuals. It is held to be consistent with a frank, and even inspiring criticism of Government policy and measures, with aspirations of varying degrees of merit, and with the demand for self-government. Some ardent souls would wish for autonomy immediately; many about fifty years hence, and a few again either more discerning than some of their brethren or less sanguine of temperament, regard it just as a possibility to be realised in its own good time, whenever it may come. But should it ever come, will there be any room for the cultivation of loyalty towards Great Britain? What will be the material to sustain and nourish the sentiment when we shall assume full control of the administration of our country? However, this may be, the loyalty is there for the present.

The loyalty of the advanced section of Moslems is, now-a-days, of the same colour and character. Their protagonists declare that the race has now emerged from its political infancy and, having grown to adolescence, its attitude towards Government, as well as towards its Hindu neighbours, and, generally towards the Motherland, must undergo an unavoidable change in harmony with the altered circumstances.

YET ANOTHER TYPE.

There is yet another type of loyalty, permeating a small section of the Indian community, which is offensive or demonstrative, which is felt rather than expressed and which, springing as it does, from enlightened self-interest, is perfectly genuine. It is distinct from the sentiment of the untutored millions, which has everything to do with the heart and little with the head from the loyalty of the backward classes, which depends for part of its nourishment on special favours; from the loyalty of the Congress which, in respect of popular demands, is insistent and clamant; from the personal loyalty professed by the self-seeking syeophant. This particular type of allegiance rests upon a just appreciation of the benefits derived from British rule, on the one hand, and is consistent, on the other, with reasoned and temperate sympathy, with the desire of Indians for satisfying the needs of "a higher national self-consciousness," as the phrase goes. It takes note of blemishes, as well as of merits; but it does not look upon the merits as a matter of course, and with the indifference and insensibility with which the average man may regard the daily sunshine. It is manly, dignified and self-respecting, neither fawning nor whining. It has justice, charity and tolerance for its basis. It is comprehensive, embracing the common-wealth, with its diverse and manifold interests. It is, necessarily, the loyalty of a few, because it is not given to many to take a large and detached view of the agitations and perturbations associated with current public affairs.

THE DISAFFECTED.

Indian loyalty, although it manifests itself in diverse forms, and although it is varying in quality, stands, nevertheless on a solid rock, and all attempts to weaken it have, thus far, proved futile. At the other extreme are the anarchists and irreconcileables. They are openly and defiantly hostile. But their propaganda is repugnant to the universal sense and spirit of the people, and their violence is revolting to their instincts and nature. The most passionate critics of Government and the most ardent advocates of "the rights of man," turn away from them in abhorrence and disgust.

A STRANGE SCARE.

The credulity of the Indian masses is phenomenal. Nothing is too absurd or too extravagant to be believed. When a story, however silly, has taken hold of their imagination, it is impossible to reason and persuade them out of it. The very evidence of their senses will not avail against it. When a bridge is to be built, it is easy for a foolish or designing person to start a scare that the Sircar had employed agents to kidnap children, in order to slay them and sprinkle the foundations with their blood for the purpose of propitiating some dark divinity. After a while, they will believe implicitly that a hundred children had been sacrificed in this manner. When cholera is raging in a village, and the authorities proceed to purify the drinking water with some solution, forthwith the rustics will raise the alarm that Government are poisoning the wells! In the early years of the plague, it was a current belief among the ignorant poor that the authorities harboured for some mysterious reason, a design upon the lives of the patients, and that, therefore, was why they were forced into hospitals. At present, a very strange scare has seized the mind of some of the poor ignorant Hindus in Bombay. They say that the Sircar has issued orders for the apprehension and deportation of young widows, with the object of punishing and preventing the irregularities of which some of them are guilty. I do not know how this report has originated. It may have something to do with the inquiries held by the police in native quarters, when an infant, dead or alive, is found in the streets. I understand that some widows are afraid, just now, to stir out of their houses.

DION.

FRIVOLOUS NEWS CABLES.

AN AUSTRALIAN PROTEST.

In giving evidence before the Dominions Royal Commission on the subject of postal and telegraphic communication, during the recent visit of that body to Australia, Mr. William Francis Lathlain, president of the Perth Chamber of Commerce, protested against what he considered the lack of discrimination displayed in the selection of the news items cabled from Great Britain.

"There is one salient factor," said Mr. Lathlam, "which is, in my opinion, of paramount importance to the object you have in view, namely, the welding of the various Dominions into one greater whole. I refer to the better dissemination of commercial, political, and social news by cable amongst the integral portions of the Empire. I do not deny that from London we receive quite a number of cables, but many of them are without interest to us."

"Quite recently we received a cable from London stating that a famous jockey had a sore throat. On the following day another cable announced the fact that he was better. Later on a cable intimated that a lady had a dog which had died, and the day after another cable stated that it had been poisoned, and was worth £2,000. We do not know the lady, therefore it does not interest us.

"Another point to which I as an Australian enter my most emphatic protest is, that when an Australian commits an offence in Great Britain, even of a minor nature, the report is immediately cabled out to Australia. May I ask how would they feel in England if a report of the offences by those who come here from the British Isles were cabled to them?

"In last Saturday's paper we had a splendid cabled report of the narrative by Commander Evans of Captain Scott's ill-fated Antarctic Expedition. I venture to say that this thrilling narrative would be eagerly read with an inward pride by every Australian who glories in the triumphs of his race. In the same edition was published a cabled account of the splendid reception accorded to his Majesty the King in Berlin. Truly both these items are of paramount importance to every portion of the Empire. In the same edition, however, was also a cabled report of a gruesome murder committed in England. Had there been any possibility of the murderer coming to Australia there might have been some excuse for cabling the news here, but as such was not the case, I can only conclude that it was sent to gratify the desires of those who thirst for news of the 'Deadwood Dick' type.

"We are constantly receiving cables from London of national importance, but at times they are so condensed that we very often fail to grasp their full meaning as well as their true significance, and I feel certain that if a number of the cables such as I have instanced were deleted and more extensive reports given of those that interest us, it would be very fully appreciated by the people of Australia. In a word, we want to know more of each other, so that we may mutually assist one another, and the achievement of this desired end can be and should be brought about by the better dissemination of cabled news amongst all the component parts of the Empire."

MR. ASQUITH AND ULSTER.

TO MAKE IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

MINISTERS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE NAVY CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Feb. 4

The *Glasgow Herald* affirms that Mr. Asquith will make a momentous statement on Tuesday in the House of Commons which may completely change the political situation of Ulster. The journal declares that concessions of the most sweeping description will be announced, covering practically everything short of Ulster's exclusion from the Home Rule Bill.

Speaking at Manchester, Sir Edward Grey said that the Naval Estimates would adequately safeguard the interests of the country without supporting an aggressive policy. He declared that any slackening in expenditure on armaments in one country would not necessarily produce a diminution of expenditure in another; it might, indeed, have a stimulating effect.

Speaking at Rotherhithe, Sir John Simon said Liberals had not surrendered to any of their fellow-citizens the duty of preserving to the country its position among the great Nations; but they were determined to see that the burden fell on the shoulders of those best able to bear it.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech at Carlisle on his way to Glasgow, said that the coming session would be one of the severest tests which had ever confronted British Democracy.

In a letter to his supporters Mr. Redmond reminded them of the supreme necessity for every member to be at his post from day to day and hour to hour, to repel attacks and surprises sprung upon the Government.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE.

SIR E. GREY AND THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the course of his speech at Manchester, Sir Edward Grey referred to complaints which he said were sometimes made concerning the British Consular Service. He described the extent and variety of the work accomplished by consuls, which was performed with great devotion and ability. The Board of Trade and the Foreign Office were co operating closely for the purpose of the disseminating information interesting British trades and industries.—Reuter.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

PREMIER KILLED IN CAPTURE OF PALACE.

LIMA, Feb. 4,

Military Revolutionaries have attacked the palace and captured President Billinghurst. In the fight which followed the attack, General Varela, the Premier and Minister of War, was killed, Dr. Augusto Durand, the ex-Revolutionary leader, is in possession of the palace, and it is expected that he will form a new Government.—Reuter,

"MEXICO'S GREATEST FRIEND."

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE EXPORT OF ARMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

In a proclamation, President Wilson removes the embargo on the export of arms to Mexico, on the ground that there is now no constitutional Government in Mexico. On learning the news, the Insurgent, General Villa, said that it proved once more that the United States was Mexico's greatest friend. The revolution would now soon be ended.

ALARM OF AMERICANS.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4.

Many Americans are preparing to start for the coast upon learning that the embargo on the importation of arms has been removed. Two hundred American marines are leaving Puerto-rico for Veracruz.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN INDO-CHINA.

SAIGON, Feb. 4.

Two hundred disbanded Chinese soldiers and expatriated Annamese, armed with rifles, raided Dujang, a frontier district, occupying empty blockhouses. They have been dislodged after offering a vigorous resistance. There were no casualties on the French side.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 4

The death is announced of General, Sir James Fraser-Tytler.—Reuter.

THE PUTILOFF AFFAIR.

PARIS, Feb. 4.

M. Doumergue announces that the Putiloff affair has been settled satisfactorily for French interests.—Reuter.

THE CHINESE LEGISLATURE.

PEKING, FEB. 3.

A mandate will shortly be issued abolishing the Provincial Assemblies.—Reuter.

THE DEPORTEES.

A DEFENCE OF LORD GLADSTONE.

QUESTIONS OF CITIZENSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The *Westminster Gazette*, in an emphatically worded leader on the proceedings of the South African Parliament, firmly upholds the attitude of Lord Gladstone throughout as the only Constitutional position, and compares it to the position of the King in Great Britain. Any other attitude would render the Constitutional influence between the Motherland and the Dominions hopeless. The article says that the questions of British citizenship raised by the deportations are very important and desires them to be thoroughly argued with all the Dominions to see if it is possible to arrive at a general principle to apply to all Britishers, including Asiatics. This prospect, however, would be blasted if we started by challenging the rights of the self-governing Dominions to provide for public safety.

A CONFERENCE AND A CABINET MEETING.

Another Cabinet meeting took place to-day. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and another Labour member had a conference with Mr. Lloyd George, previous to the meeting of the Cabinet. According to the papers they conferred regarding the deportations.

PARTICULARS OF THE INDEMNITY BILL.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 3.

The Indemnity Bill covers the period from January 8, to a week before martial-law was declared. It provides for the permanent exclusion of the deported Labour leaders on the ground that they created Labour unrest in spite of legal provision for the consideration of grievances; fomented strife between wage-earners and employers, and caused public disorders and acts which endangered persons and property.—Reuter.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN ASIA MINOR.

ITALIAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Reuter learns that Italy is still negotiating direct with Turkey regarding the retrocession of the Aegean Islands. The present pourparlers relate to the Italian desire to obtain compensatory concessions in the region of Adalia (Asia Minor) where they might conflict with Great Britain's interests and prejudice British rights in view of railway extensions. But the matter is the subject of a friendly discussion between Italy and the British company concerned.—Reuter.

A PAINFUL TRAGEDY.

COL. WATKINS DIES ON THE VOYAGE HOME.

MALTA, Feb. 3

The City of Poona, bound for Malta from Port Said, sends a wireless message that Colonel Watkins, Director of Ordnance Stores in India, has died on board from heart failure. The body will be landed here to-morrow for interment.—Reuter.

BANK COLLAPSE.

COUPON, BERTHOUD AND CO. SUSPEND PAYMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Messrs. Coupon, Berthoud and Co., Foreign Bankers and Merchants, London, announce suspension of payment. The step is stated to be due to the difficulties of an important firm in the Brazilian trade. The liabilities are believed to be heavy.—Reuter.

SENTENCE ON A GERMAN OFFICER.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

Captain Von der Goltz has been convicted of subornation to so-called diplomatic espionage and has been sentenced to three months' confinement in a fortress.

The Court found the charge of betrayal of military secrets unproven.—Reuter.

M. VENIZELOS DECORATED BY THE TSAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.

The Tsar has granted an audience to M. Venizelos.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.

M. Venizelos received audience today of the Tsar, and the Alexander-newsky Order was bestowed on him. The Greek Premier also visited M. Kokovtseff, the Russian Prime Minister, and had a long conference with M. Pasics, the Servian Premier.—Reuter.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Feb. 4.

The P. and O. s. s. Medina to-day shipped £205,430 gold for India.—Reuter.

EDUCATION REVIEW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The quinquennial review of Education in India will be issued about the middle of February.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room; it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

THE INDIAN RIOT FATALITIES.

THE NATAL POLICE VINDICATED.

DURBAN, Feb. 3.

The magisterial finding in the inquiry into the deaths of Indians from the Hillhead and Blackburn estates, accepts the police version, which was supported by medical evidence. The Magistrate finds that the Indians who were shot, were attacking the police.—Reuter.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEFEAT OF AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

All the amendments to the Immigration Bill dealing with the exclusion of Asiatics have been defeated in the House of Representatives.

A Reuter message from London states the action of the House of Representatives cancels all previously adopted amendments providing for the exclusion of Asiatics and negroes except where treaties otherwise stipulate.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* explains that the removal of the obnoxious amendments to the United States Immigration Bill was partly due to pressure from White House and partly to the realisation of the dangerous folly of the previous amendments. It is hoped that this will counteract the bad effect which certain speeches in the House of Representatives are reported to have exercised on Japanese public opinion.—Reuter.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

RELATIONS DESCRIBED AS "VERY GOOD."

BERLIN, Feb. 4.

Speaking before the Reichstag Committee on the Naval Estimates, Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, said that Germany's relations with Great Britain could be described as very good. The Rapprochement between the two countries was progressing and the relations between the two Cabinets were in every way marked by mutual confidence.—Reuter.

VALUABLE PAPERS MISSING.

OFFICIAL'S BAG LOST IN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Calcutta C. I. D. are making inquiries with regard to a missing bag belonging to Mr. B. K. Gould, Political Officer of Sikkim, who recently travelled in a first-class carriage of the down Darjeeling mail to Calcutta. The bag is reported to have contained valuable State documents having reference to the Abor Expedition and the creation of the North-Eastern Frontier Province.

THE GOVERNOR IN SIND.

PROGRAMME FOR KHAIRPUR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KHAIRPUR, Feb. 4.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the reception of His Excellency the Governor, who arrives at Khairpur on February 5; The road from the station to the Faizmohal is very tastefully decorated, and beautiful arches are erected at various parts of the city.

Their Excellencies and party will arrive at Khairpur by special train at 5 p. m. and will be received at the station by His Highness, the Political Agent, the heir-apparent and other sahibzadas. A salute will be fired, a guard of honour of the Khairpur State Foot Battalion will present arms, and the Commissioner in Sind will present His Highness the Mir, the other Mirs, Vazir, and military officers to the Governor.

The State Lancers will form the body-guard. Their Excellencies will drive to the Faizmohal where a guard of honour of the Khairpur Cadet Corps will present arms. His Highness will take leave of Their Excellencies and in the afternoon will pay a ceremonial visit which His Excellency will subsequently return. At night there will be illuminations in the Faizmohal.

On the morning of the 6th His Excellency, accompanied by His Highness will drive to the Chejro game preserves, about five miles from Khairpur, for shooting and will return before the afternoon.

In the afternoon Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, will perform the foundation stone-laying ceremony of the New Zenana Hospital, and subsequently the Sir Alimured Industrial School will be inspected.

At 4 p.m. Their Excellencies and party will witness sports on the Camel Corps Parade Ground. In the evening there will be a State Banquet.

Their Excellencies will leave for Hyderabad at about 10-30 p. m

FIRE IN HYDERABAD ZOO.

ANIMALS INJURED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HYDERABAD, Feb. 4.

Some excitement was caused in the Public Gardens at 5-30 this evening when a cage in which there were valuable animals, took fire and the animals were in imminent danger of being destroyed. Fortunately a large crowed of coolies working on the new Town Hall nearby managed to put out the fire, but not before several animals had been serverely burnt.

THE UPPER SWAT CANAL.

HUGE WORK NEARLY COMPLETED.

PROBABLE EFFECT ON THE TRIBES.

(FROM OUR FRONTIER CORRESPONDENT)

In a country of such vast area as India, it is inevitable that much that happens in one province is only vaguely understood in another, if indeed, it is ever heard of at all. The average dweller in Bombay, or Bengal, or Madras, or the United Provinces has, of course, heard of the huge canal projects carried out in the Punjab, by means of which huge barren tracts of land have been and are being rendered fertile, but he has little, if any, conception of the magnitude of these works, or of their effect on the country or the people who live in and on it.

The fact that the Uppper Swat Canal is now rapidly nearing completion, and is expected to be ready for opening in May or June next, has reminded me that little has yet appeared in print about this great project, a project which will occupy a prominent position if ever the history of the works designed to open out and civilize the many unfertile tracts of the Indian Empire, is written; and written it ought to be one day, for, handled by one who knew his subject, it would make one of the most fascinating chapters in the history of modern India. Remembering this, I thought I would write you a short description of this work, and its probable effect on the turbulent Tribesmen of the North-Western Frontier.

THE BARREN PLAINS OF YUSUFZAI.

The original plans of the Upper Swat Canal were got out about the end of 1907 and the beginning of 1908, the idea being to irrigate the barren plains of the Yusufzai. These plains stretch along the foothills to the south, south-east, and south-west of the Malakand Pass, the Pass that was made famous in the risings of 1895 and 1897. When working, the Canal will brin water to some 380,000 acres of parched soil, the only nourishment of which at present is a somewhat precarious rainfall.

In the original plan water was to be taken off from the Swat River at Chakdara, but this scheme was abandoned on the earnest supplication of the Maliks and Swaties. They pleaded for an alteration on the ground that as originally planned the water would pass through a graveyard, and the authorities, ever thoughtful of the interests and religious feelings of the Tribesmen, granted the petition and altered the plan, making the take-off from the Swat River four miles downstream, at a place called Armandara, six miles north-east of Malakand.

The elaborate head-works and floodgates at Armandara are now complete, and to protect them from any possible future rising, it has been decided to build a small fort on Armandara Hill overlooking the works. This fort, according to present plans, is to be held by a double company of Native Infantry.

TUNNEL UNDER THE MALAKAND.

From Armandara, the canal goes in almost a straight line to the north side and foot of the Malakand Pass. A tunnel, to take the water through the hills and underneath the Malakand, perched like an eagle's nest guarding the Pass, was started in 1903.

The work was commenced at both ends of the tunnel, which is two miles long—perhaps the longest irrigation tunnel in the world—and to help the work to a rapid conclusion, three shafts were sunk on the north side of the Pass, so that work could be carried on at several faces at once. This plan proved successful and at one time work was being carried on by the engineers at six faces at once. In spite of meeting underground springs of water and being flooded out by rain, the work proceeded at a truly astonishing rate, and the two parties met on the night of the 2nd October, 1913, and amid the wildest enthusiasm, the engineers from both ends were able to shake hands. This meeting was, of course, only at the small working face, and the tunnel has since been widened out to its present dimensions—30 feet wide by 20 feet high.

ACCURATE ENGINEERING.

On the south side of the tunnel there is a narrow gorge down which the water will rush until it is again in the canal. From the opening of the tunnel on the south side to the canal there is a drop of 250 feet in 550 yards. There is some talk of Government utilising the waterfall for electric power, but whether there is any truth in this statement is not known.

Before leaving the subject of the tunnel, it would perhaps be of interest to add that so accurate had been the levelling of the engineers that the error in the axis of the tunnel was found to be only one and a half inches for the two miles. Indeed, the accuracy of the work is not the least among the many creditable features of the enterprise.

From the foot of the Pass the canal goes two and a half miles to Dargai, where it splits up into two portions, one going west into the Utman Khel country to Abazai, and the other going east through Karkai, winding round the foothills, to end up near Attock. The canal, tunnel, etc., is said to have cost about two crores of rupees, and is expected to pay from 7 to 8 per cent. on the outlay.

TWO IMPORTANT FACTORS.

With regard to the policy of building the canal, there are two important factors which will, in any case, have decided results on the Frontier. Let us consider them seperately:

1. Almost barren soil is being turned into fertile plain. For half the year at present, the area now to be irrigated, presents a dreary expanse of sandy and stony plain. The contrast in the short railway journey from Dargai to Nowshera is quite marked. Up to Takht-i-bhai the country is a dismal waste, covered, it is true, once a year by a precarious crop, but for the rest of the year it presents a weary picture. At Takht-i-bhai one sees the Lower Swat Canal which has been in use for some years. The country from Takht-i-bhai is fertile and is indeed a relief, after the desolation through which one has just passed. Once given a good water-supply, the thirsty soil will become at once fertile and capable of giving two or even three crops in the year, with a resulting increase of population and prosperity.

2. The civilisating effect on the Tribes.

There is an old, and very true saying, that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." This particularly applies to the Frontier. At present, with one doubtful crop per annum, the young men find time hang heavily on their hands, for at least six months of the year, and this gives them ample opportunity to play the fool. When the water comes, with work in the fields for everyone all the year round, they will be too busy farming, to amuse themselves by raiding.

Besides the giving to the young men work to do, there is this to be considered. It is a vastly different pair of shoes stealing some one else's apples to having your own apples stolen. A tribesman who, in the old days, could spend his ample leisure, having little to lose himself, in looting and raiding, now will find that his land has increased to three times its former value. Good land will probably fetch as much as 500 to 600 rupees a biggah. With the certainty of obtaining water for two or three crops on his fertile land, in other words, having quite a lot to lose, he will deeply resent, and will do his utmost to put down with a strong hand, any attempt at raiding or lawlessness.

The canal should in every way be a success and Government, and especially the hard-worked engineers, who deserve some recognition for their strenuous labours, are to be congratulated on having advanced yet another important step in the bringing of peace and goodwill, with its resulting civilisation, to the savage tribesmen in this part of the bloodstained N.-W. Frontier.

OFFICERS "LOANED" TO OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

It is notified that officers of the British and Indian Services who may proceed from India to any of the Overseas Dominions "on loan" will be entitled to passages to and fro at the expense of the Government to which they are lent and that in the case of an officer of the British Army who may leave India "on loan" the borrowing Government will also be liable for cost of replacing him if an officer of the Indian Army dies or is permanently invalided from injuries received or disease contracted on field service while he is absent from India "on loan."

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

TEMPORARY BUILDING ON THE SEA FACE.

It is stated that the Government Central Press is to be practically rebuilt and that while the work is in progress the Press will be accommodated in a temporary building on the Kennedy Sea Face, on the vacant land on which the radio-station was recently situated. This is considered the best site which can be selected, as it is necessary that the Press should not be far removed from the Secretariat.

The temporary building will stand between the railway and the ride and as it will be of one storey only it will occupy a considerable space. It will be required, it is estimated, for about twelve months and it is hoped that the Press will be able to be moved into it before the monsoon bursts.

The building in which the Press is situated at present is very old and is not at all suitable in its arrangement for the purpose for which it is employed.

Recently, two parts of it have shown signs of coming down. It is intended, therefore, to demolish it with the exception of the four outside walls and to rebuild the interior. The work will be done by the Public Works Department under the supervision of Mr. A. H. Whyte, Presidency Engineer.

"HE DID HIS DUTY."

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN OF VOLTURNO.

Judgment was delivered in mail week by Lord Desart at Caxton Hall, Westminster, in the Board of Trade inquiry into the burning of the emigrant ship Volturno in mid-Atlantic on October 9 and the loss of 133 lives. The Court found that no blame was attached to the master or officers in relation to the fire, the loss of life or the abandonment of the vessel. The following tributes were paid to the captain, the crew and the passengers:—

The Captain.—Of the master of the Volturno (Captain Inch) it would perhaps be sufficient to say that he did his duty to the best of his judgment. He did all he could to save the passengers and to preserve his ship.

The Crew.—Captain Inch was well supported by the officers and crew. Those who perished in the boats died in the performance of their duty. Those who remained in the ship worked with zeal and gallantry.

The Passengers.—It is creditable to all that the passengers acted on the directions given them from time to time, and did not actively hinder the officers and men in the performance of their duty, while some actually assisted in the work.

The following were the most striking passages in the judgement:—

As the ship remained sufficiently free from fire subsequently the disastrous launching of the first boat was unnecessary. It was the principal cause of the loss of life that occurred.

The conduct of the rescuing ships might best be described by saying that without distinction of nationality the attributes of the sea—courage, resource and seamanship—were thoroughly maintained.

TREASURE STOLEN.

THE EX-GOVERNOR OF KANDAHAR.

HIS COLLECTION AFTER 14 YEARS OF SERVICE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

A local paper publishes the following news from Afghanistan:—For some time the former Governor of Kandahar was in disfavour with the Ameer of Afghanistan. He was about a month ago superseded by a new Governor appointed by the Ameer. The old Governor has held that position for about 14 years, and during that time had collected an enormous amount of treasure, curios, ornaments and all sorts of expensive stuffs which he had probably obtained in ways unknown to British administrators. When he left Kandahar on his retirement he took this collection with him. A short way out, he was waylaid by robbers and the whole of his treasure was taken from him. The tribesmen, knowing that he had incurred the disfavour of the Ameer, robbed him with impunity.

BANK OF BURMA.

QUESTION OF REFUND OF MONEY FROM DIRECTORS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

Mr. Justice Young was engaged to-day in the Chief Court in hearing an application by the official liquidator of the Bank of Burma, for the refund of certain monies from the late directors, Messrs. Mower, Clifford and Strachan, manager, under section 214, Indian Companies Act. The official liquidator produced cheques in payment of directors' fees to Mower, Clifford, Okeden and Solomon. By referring to the books of the Bank he had satisfied himself that the cheques had been paid. The amounts were Rs. 6,000 each to Mower, Clifford and Okeden and Rs. 2,600 to Solomon. They were all signed by Strachan, except four, which were signed by Mr. Joyce for the manager. The total amount drawn by Strachan with regard to these directors' fees was Rs. 16,800.

According to the Articles of Association the payment of directors' fees could only be authorised by the shareholders in general meeting. There was no general meeting settling the amount to be paid to the directors. He had recovered from Okeden and Solomon the amounts paid to them, plus interest. Clifford and Mower had submitted to what amounted to decrees being passed against them and Strachan was being sued for the unpaid balance, of Rs 12,900. He had ascertained that four cheques totalling Rs. 4,800 which were signed by the accountant *per pro* the general manager were authorized by Strachan. The applicant asked for an order against Strachan for the amount of fees less what he had received from Okeden and Solomon (Rs. 12,000) and an order against Mower and Clifford for Rs. 6,000 each. His Honour passed orders as prayed.

THE B. I. COMPANY.

NEW SERVICE TO AND FRO LONDON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

Regarding the proposed passenger service of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., from London to Karachi via Marseilles, Port Said and Suez, returning from Bombay via Karachi, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and Plymouth to Antwerp, it is stated that the service will commence with the sailing from London of two high-class full-powered twin screw steamers, Morvada and Manora (both of 8,000 tons), on the 10th and 24th October respectively. These steamers are fitted with all modern requirements, they have Marconi installation and a *Times* Book Club Library. The cabins are spacious and special attention has been paid to ventilation, each cabin having an electric fan.

CALCUTTA MOTOR-CAR CASES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Three cases in which motorists are concerned are reported to-day. In the first case a man was learning to drive a taxi in Garden Reach where he ran over and killed a cooly. He has been sentenced by the Alipore Police Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

In the second a foreigner, who was driving a car in the Esplanade Road, Calcutta, where he had a similar fatal mishap, was censured by a Coroner's jury for not pulling up after the accident.

In the third a taxi-driver has been fined Rs. 20 for refusing, on a busy night, to take a passenger who declined to agree to a demand for payment in excess of the legal fare.

AN ACQUITTAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4

At the High Court to-day Justices Holmwood and Shafiuddin disposed of an appeal preferred by C. Balthasar who had been convicted by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of criminal breach of trust and fined Rs. 500. In November, 1912 Mr. J. O'Grady, late Deputy Postmaster General, Bengal, entrusted the accused, who is an auctioneer, with the sale of some furniture. It was alleged that the accused sold the furniture on different dates for Rs 235, but did not give the sale proceeds to Mr. O'Grady. The defence was that owing to domestic misfortune the accused could not attend to his business, but subsequently he offered the money, which the police did not permit to be accepted. Their lordships held there was no criminal intention on the part of the accused and acquitted him.

HINDU-MOSLEM RELATIONS.

SIR F. CURRIMBHOY'S PROPOSAL.

CONCILIATION BOARD SCHEME.

MEETING OF THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 4.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. Sir Harcourt Butler, Vice-President, presided.

Mr. L. Porter presented the Select Committee's report on the Copyright Bill.

Sir Reginald Craddock presented the Select Committee's report on the Provincial Small Causes Court Act, 1888, and on the Decentralisation Bill.

Mr. Wheeler presented the Select Committee's report on the Motor Vehicles Bill and explained the changes made by the Committee. He said the age of the driver had been raised from sixteen to eighteen and the clause regarding registration had been improved so as to secure general effective recognition of registration of cases in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Governor-General in all provinces. The clauses regarding penalties had been improved and the power of cancelling a licence had been restricted to two years.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY'S RESOLUTION.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy then moved the resolution about Conciliation Boards. In the course of his remarks he said:—

The justification for his motion was clear, he said. Harmony was the natural condition of growth and, according to the leaders of thought, both Indian and European, a cordial Hindu-Moslem *entente* was an essential condition of Indian national progress. Having endeavoured to show that there was no unbridgable gulf between the two communities, he proceeded:

"But, my Lord, it would be folly to ignore the fact that, for reasons I need not discuss here, there has been of late some amount of ill-feeling between the two communities at some places. Whether it is a recent growth or not is a question of little practical importance and the past history of the relations between the Hindu and the Mussalman is relevant only in so far as it supplies the foundations for hopes of a better understanding. For our present purpose the deductions from a review of Hindu-Moslem history, both past and contemporary, are all important. Two facts stand out in broad relief.

SOME CAUSES OF FRICTION.

"In the first place differences in respect of the religious observances of Hindus and Mahomedans often lead to serious riots. In the next place history shows the relations have not been so strained before. A statistical survey of these religious riots is unnecessary to emphasise facts which are matters of almost common knowledge. The situation is difficult and promises to become still more difficult in time unless the evil is checked without further delay. These riots are a constant source of trouble to both Government and the people. Any rational scheme of promoting good feeling between the two communities should, therefore, be welcome to Government. It should be equally welcome to the communities themselves. Popular leaders on both sides have to impress upon the masses the necessity of a rapprochement. Sir Sayed Ahmed, the sage of Aligarh, H. H. the Aga Khan and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale have all held the same enlightened views on this point. Education is helping the cause among the masses. But something more is necessary to accelerate the pace of progress. The present method of dealing with Bakr-Id and other religious riots, even if effective as a means of suppression, has the unfortunate effect of accentuating the differences between the two communities by leaving a trail of bitterness behind and by perpetuating painful memories of injuries sustained, and of punishments undergone. Rigour in such cases is entirely misplaced. It further enflames the passions and defeats its own object. Besides, it is not right that religious sentiment should be treated in the same manner as low passions. In my humble opinion conciliation is more required in cases of strong differences between the Hindus and Moslems than has as a police arrangements."

LESSONS FROM LABOUR.

The hon. member then referred to the success of Conciliation Boards in settling industrial disputes in other countries, and said: "Now, if Conciliation Boards have been to some extent a success outside India, in the composition of industrial disputes in which passions run almost equally high, I do not see why the experiment should not be tried in India for the composition of communal differences relating to the observance of ceremonies. If anything, local conditions are more favourable here than in foreign countries. India is the home of the Panchayet, the celebrated Council of Five Elders. From time immemorial people have been accustomed to settle their differences among themselves without the intervention of the King's courts. A spirit of compromise and an unquestioning respect for the decisions of the Elders are ingrained in the Indian mind."

A NETWORK OF BOARDS

Discussing the details of his scheme, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said he would cover the country with a network of Conciliation Boards instead of leaving the composing influences to work from one central body. Local people would command greater respect, and greater confidence, and would work with greater regard for local prejudice in these matters than even trusted leaders working as members of an All-India organisation. He would also enlarge the scope of the arbitration and would give the Boards power to deal with all differences between the two communities other than political.

(Continued on page 8.)

HINDU-MOSLEM RELATIONS.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

He regarded these non-political differences as far more serious than the so-called political differences and "blessed be the peacemaker who succeeds in composing them." The machinery he would employ for the purpose was a local Conciliation Board, the representative, and local character of which was ensured by making the membership elective, by dividing the seats equally among Hindus and Mahomedans, and by insisting upon residence within the locality as a qualification of eligibility. Such a body would inspire confidence and would soon become popular. By respecting local feeling, such as no other public body could do, it secured an amount of public co-operation which would be the best guarantee of success. The Board, like the Panchayet of old, must be permanent, the members only changing periodically and must have a corporate existence to avoid legal difficulties. The Conciliation Boards should accordingly be formed on the model of our municipal boards.

The Hon. Member claimed statutory powers for these Conciliation Boards so far as the procedure and finality and enforcement of their decisions were concerned.

EXECUTIVE NOT TO BE WEAKENED.

The powers he suggested giving the Boards would not weaken the Executive either, he said. The Boards would be auxiliary to the Executive. They would be composed of an equal number of Hindu and Musalman representatives. Legal permission must accordingly be made for the appointment of an independent umpire. In case of an equal division of the Board on any question in actual working the District Magistrate, or the magistrate or the sub divisional officer, would act as umpire and would thus have the final say. The prestige of Government would not therefore suffer and the Boards would not cause the smallest diminution of the powers of the Executive.

SUBORDINATE POLICE BIAS.

At present the police report in the cases in question received a colour from the sympathies or the prejudices of the subordinate officer according as he was a Hindu or a Musalman. This fact not only discredited the report, but was attended with serious consequences. The discomfited party felt a sense of wrong and took the law into its own hands. For that unsatisfactory arrangement which prevailed at present he wanted to substitute the agency of the elected Conciliation Board. He added: "I would also place preventive action in the hands of the Conciliation Board. The initiative should come from the Board. Once the Board comes to a decision the Executive should enforce it as best they can and in the precautionary measures they may take they should be guided by the counsels of the Board. The Executive and the Board must co operate with each other. In this matter of prevention; the responsibility is to be shared by the Board. In the practical working of this scheme much avoidable friction between the police and the people and much loss of life will be prevented.

A CASE IN POINT.

"The third function proposed for the Conciliation Boards will not require much elucidation. The recent events at Cawnpore—for a statesmanlike treatment of which all India is grateful to your Excellency—I have shown how an initial misunderstanding about the nature of a property sought to be acquired for a public purpose might tend to disastrous consequence. An agency is clearly wanted for the settlement of disputes about the character of the property at the preliminary stages and an elected local Conciliation Board, constituted on the lines indicated above, appears to have the best claim to consideration. They will prove far more satisfactory than the civil court. Independently of this resolution Government will be well advised to undertake legislation for the prevention of the acquisition of land and buildings used as places of worship either by Hindus or Mahomedans; but even if such legislation is introduced these Conciliation Boards will be of invaluable help in the determination of the difficult questions of title involved in the claim. They will provide a check upon frivolous and absurd claims.

"My Lord, one more point remains to be discussed. The resolution recommends the appointment of a committee of this Council for the preparation of a draft scheme for the formation of Conciliation Boards. Such appointment will not be opposed to the traditions of this Council. Hon. members will see that the lines indicated in the resolution can only be by the enactment of special legislation and the scope of this legislation and the details I suggested should be determined by a Committee of the Council. This is legislative work, and even according to the orthodox official view, as the Hon. Mr. Clark pointed out on the 16th ultimo, such a course is sanctioned by precedent. I now commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

BENGAL ZEMINDAR'S VIEWS.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar, thought that a scheme of the kind deserved legislative sanction, and since it had the additional recommendation of broadening and strengthening the base of local self-government, it was entitled to the support of Government.

Supporting the resolution, the Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan wished the hon. mover of the resolution had gone further and asked forthwith for the appointment of Conciliation Boards with such statutory powers as Government might deem fit to allow them.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Rai Sita Nath Roy and other Hindu members also supported the resolution.

AN OPPONENT OF THE SCHEME.

Major Blakeway, in opposing the motion, said that the establishment of any statutory bodies with powers of arbitration, contemplated in the resolution, would scarcely appeal to the public mind in the manner intended by the hon. mover. The resolution, if accepted by the Council, would accentuate the line of cleavage; and not only reflect unfavourably on the educational uplifting and enlightenment of the two great communities to which it related, but also decry to some extent the efforts for an amicable understanding which were honestly and spontaneously made in the great majority of instances by the leading residents in the localities liable to outbursts of popular passion or prejudice.

UNDESIRABLE ON GENERAL GROUNDS.

On general grounds the resolution was undesirable and did not give adequate credit to the advance of moral and social responsibility of the Indian public which had been made and was being made. Referring to arbitration or conciliatory bases as distinguished from the purely judicial act of deciding a question affecting rights, the primary necessity for the success of any attempt to bring about an amicable settlement was that the rival parties should themselves be disposed to submit their claims to discussion and negotiation. Unless that condition was satisfied, investigation of opposing claims and the announcement of a decision on such claims by a body armed with powers of compulsory arbitration—even if such a body be assisted by its attractive title of a Conciliation Board—would not relieve a strained situation. Another important consideration was that members of a board elected for a definite period, whether long or short, might, through no fault of their own, be incompetent to deal with a particular situation.

MR. BANERJEA'S SUPPORT.

The Maharaja of Nashipur supported the resolution.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea thought it was significant that a Mahomedan member had come forward with the resolution. He pointed out that speaker after speaker had supported the motion which should not leave any doubt as to the unanimous demand for a measure as asked for in the resolution. He referred to the Titagarh riot, in 1909, after which Government called a representative conference composed mainly of officers whose decision was unanimously accepted by the people. The principle of the motion should not only be accepted but must be embodied in law.

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK SUMS UP.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that, in addition to the mere statement of a principle, the hon. mover of the resolution had gone to the extent of formulating the ways and means of achieving what was in principle a matter with which Government was in complete sympathy. It was quite possible for members to support the principle of the resolution without supporting the particular means which the hon. mover proposed. The resolution proposed the establishment of boards composed of honorary members from the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, and they were to have statutory powers to carry out the functions referred to in the resolution.

SYMPATHY WITH THE IDEA.

The underlying idea which inspired the Hon. mover and those who had supported him was that these unfortunate differences between two religious communities, which only too frequently led to deplorable affrays and sometimes led to loss of life and property, should be amicably composed by discussion and settlement between responsible leaders. This idea commanded every sympathy. To try and hold the balance between the conflicting claims of various religious communities had been the aim of every local Government, Commissioner and District Magistrate, and no officer could fail to appreciate the assistance which would be given him by any agreement arrived at between the different religious communities.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

In the first three years of his own service in this country, at Jubbulpur in which important religious ceremonies connected with the Mohorrum, clashed with the Hindu Dusseran festival, he remembered the anxious days and nights they spent in averting any open conflict. Again, as Commissioner of Nagpur he had to issue orders himself in regard to playing music in front of places of worship. In the absence of any agreement between the communities concerned they could all agree on a preamble, but when they came to a substantive measure they found the path bristling with difficulties. He cordially echoed the underlying wish of arriving at agreements in cases of disputes.

But in the first place the hon. mover was asking them to take an unconstitutional step in appointing a committee of the Council to draft or devise legislation. The resolution sought to constitute Boards with definite duties and statutory powers in important centres, but unfortunately disputes were not confined to large cities and towns. Again the hon. mover would model these Boards on municipal committees, but there was no standard municipal model. The Hindus and Mahomedans who would compose the Boards would be elected by residents of the locality, but they did not know what sort of franchise there would be in a town where Mahomedans and Hindus were in great numerical disparity. The composition of the Boards would give rise to accusations of ignoring the relative interest of the parties. These disputes were not confined to Hindus and Mahomedans. There were Sikhs, Parsees, Christians, Jains and Budhists to be considered.

The hon mover contemplated social as well as religious ceremonies and Boards qualified to deal with the one were not necessarily qualified to deal with the other. The whole idea of arbitration embraced the idea of the submission of disputes to arbitrators' all or most of whom were in no way interested in the dispute. This feature would be entirely lacking in the proposed Boards. The Boards would have no executive to carry out their decisions, and it would not be possible to take away the statutory duties of the magistracy and police and bestow them on such Boards.

Hindus could not pronounce on the sanctity of places claimed by Mohamedans as places of worship or *vice versa*. The only authority which could decide it was a court of law. It was of no avail to cry peace where there was no peace. If the heads of the communities concerned could arrive at agreements they needed no formal constitution or statutory powers, and such powers would not give them that agreement which was the one thing needful. For the reasons explained Government could not accept the resolution.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in summing-up, asked if the Government would consider the advisibility of having Advisory Boards without statutory powers at important centres and to consider and undertake legislation to prevent the acquisition of places off public worship.

Sir Reginald Craddock said Government was quite prepared to consider the first, and pointed out that the second part was outside the scope of the resolution.

The resolution was by permission withdrawn.

The Council adjourned to February 24

A LAND OF STORM.

STORY OF BALUCHISTAN IN 1913.

SERIOUS RECORD OF CRIME.

The following extracts are taken from the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Political Agency for the year 1912-13, which has been issued over the signature of the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel John Ramsay, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner:—

An influential Jirga decided the case of the murder of the Dombki Chief and recommended severe punishment. The award was approved, and it is interesting as forming a precedent for sentencing to terms of imprisonment members of a Chief's family. The brother of the late Dombki Sardar was sentenced to imprisonment.

The Suleman-khel tribes on the Zhob border have long been a source of annoyance to the authorities. Their arrogance became so extreme that it was necessary to take measures against them under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The result has been most satisfactory, for since October they have committed no crimein British territory, but on the contrary have shown a friendly spirit towards us.

It has long been suspected that the Powindahs, who come down from Afghanistan every winter, sell large numbers of arms of precision in Baluchistan. It is impossible, in existing circumstances, to prevent these men crossing the border armed, but arrangements have been made on the Zhob border, by which arms are counted when the Powindahs enter and the Powindahs are made responsible when they return to Afghanistan, that they take back the same number of arms.

Sanction has been received to the addition of two British officers and two companies of infantry to the Zhob Militia. The Company of Orakzais was enlisted before the close of the year and the Company of Brahuis was enlisted to half its strength. The Cavalry of the Zhob Militia was rearmed with .303 carbines and at the close of the year the infantry was being re-armed with .303 rifles.

LORALAI.

The long-standing feud in the Jogezai family has been patched up, at any rate on the surface, and the section of the tribe which had been forbidden to re-enter the Zhob or Loralai districts, was allowed to return to Loralai. This, however, is by no means a final settlement of the case, for it is probable that the section which has, on paper, been allowed to return to Loralai, will not avail itself of that permission but will probably go to Afghanistan to join Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Akbar Khan, who has been well treated by His Majesty the Amir.

KALAT.

Sardar Shakar Khan of the Mengal tribe, resigned the sardari in favour of his son, Mir Alladina Khan, with the consent of all the leading men of the tribe. This has had a good effect upon the tribe, which had been much upset by seeing the sardari go to a junior branch of the family. There was no doubt that Sardar Shakar Khan, owing to his mental deficiencies was quite unfit for the position of Sardar of the largest tribe in Jhalawan.

Nawab Mehrulla Khan, who has for years been Nazim of Makran, has been seriously ill for a number of months. It is doubtful if he will long be able to continue in his present position.

Efforts have been made to induce His Highness the Khan of Kalat to take a more direct and personal interest in his State, and to raise the State to a condition which is more befitting a State of which the Chief enjoys a salute of 19 guns. During the year, the ground was prepared, but the harvest was not reaped until the close of the year. It may, however, be stated here that His Highness has responded to the special efforts made on this behalf, and a report on the subject has already been submitted to the Government of India.

MINES.

An application has been received from the Burma Oil Company for prospecting licences in Makran and Las Bela. Their application was under consideration at the end of the year, but there are indications that they mean to undertake serious prospecting if they get permission.

TRIBAL.

On the whole the conduct of the tribes has been exceedingly good. In the Sibi district there was a serious dispute between Marris and Gurchanis regarding the abduction of some women, in which ten men were killed. This case was settled at the Fort Munro Jirga. There was also a grazing dispute between the Marri and the Bugti tribes which fortunately did not reach serious proportions owing to the intervention of the tribal Chiefs. In Quetta, the Achakzais might, perhaps, have paid more attention to small parties of bad characters who passed through their limits. The matter has been taken up since the close of the year and satisfactorily settled. The Achakzais themselves behaved well. In Chagai, the tribesmen were as peaceful and well behaved as is usual. In Kalat there has been no tribal trouble of any kind, which is a great change from the recent past.

In Zhob, there was some cause for complaints at the beginning of the year, but during the last seven months the tribesmen have behaved well. The Political Agent is particularly pleased with the conduct of the Bargha Sheranis, who have for years had a bad name. There has practically been no case in which compensation has been demanded or due to them. The tribe which is most worthy of censure is the Babar tribe which was known to harbour bad characters. The headman, with eight of his fellow-tribesmen, was convicted before the Sibi Shahi Jirga of harbouring outlaws, and the whole of the nine accused were sentenced to imprisonment.

In the Loralai district the tribesmen have not behaved so well. It has become clear that the Musakhels and the Kibzais inhabiting the north-eastern portion of the district have been in the habit of harbouring the notorious outlaw, Sawan, and his gang. This outlaw has committed a number of offences on the borders of Musakhel, but the only tribesman who has suffered was one man who was killed in pursuit of a private feud. In the southern portion of the Agency the Lunis also have given trouble, caused by an internal dispute. The Sardar is reported to be avaricious and grasping and he has so far alienated the sympathy of his tribe that he actually asked for a body of Marris to be employed in keeping them in order. Since the close of the year the Musakhels and Kibzais have been brought to a sense of their responsibilities and the dissension in the Luni tribe has been settled by Jirga, apparently to the satisfaction of the tribe. At any rate, peace now prevails in the Musakhel and Luni countries.

RAIDS, THEIR RESULT AND TRIBAL RESPONSIBILITY.

In Sibi and Kalat there were no raids while in Chagai there was only one raid engineered by the notorious Nausherwan, from his home in Afghanistan, in which 90 camels were looted, of which 60 were recovered. An energetic representation was made to the Governor of Kandahar, and it is satisfactory to report that Nausherwan has been put in jail.

On the Quetta-Pishin frontier there has been no serious disturbance, though a sepoy of 129th Punjab Infantry was shot in Chaman itself while the Gulistan station was fired upon one night and the telegraph line damaged. There were also one or two cases of damage being done to cattle by private enemies from across the border. The only regular dacoity took place at Aleza, and this case has been settled by a Jirga and compensation awarded.

LONG LIST OF SERIOUS CRIME.

In Zhob and Loralai, however, the case is very different. A list of the more important raids and crimes of violence which took place in these two districts is given below:—

The Zhob raiders had been very troublesome in the previous year, and it was therefore clear that some special measures were needed to restore order and to render possible the enforcement of tribal responsibility. A representation was made to the Government of India in May 1912, with the result that special military posts were established in certain portions of the Zhob and Loralai districts in July, 1912. These were at first posted over at a somewhat extended area, but they were subsequently shifted so as to make the main roads perfectly safe. The posts were retained to the end of the year and the result has been satisfactory, though it naturally took some time for the presence of the troops to have any really satisfactory result. It was at first exceedingly difficult to obtain any information regarding the movements of the raiders. But it was subsequently proved that some tribesmen of the Kibzai and Musakhel tribes as well as Babars had been harbouring outlaws and the presence of the troops enabled the political authorities to bring pressure on the tribesmen, to pay compensation for outrages committed, and to give information in future. Reliance was not placed upon the presence of the troops alone. In the Zhob district 150 rifles were lent to the tribesmen and 40 were given to the district levies. Trackers were also provided in the Loralai district a smaller number of rifles was also lent. The number could not be increased as there were difficulties about obtaining securities. During the year under report the Government of India consented to address His Majesty the Amir regarding the asylum afforded to outlaws in the Ghazni district, and an opportunity was taken of impressing upon the Powindahs, who come down to India from the Ghazni district, that they could not reasonably expect to be treated as friends if they allowed outlaws to inhabit their tribal country during the summer. The Political Agent, Zhob, also wrote to the Governor of Ghazni on the subject, and a party of 25 men was enlisted from the Barga Sheranis for service in their own country. The Political Agent reports that they have behaved well. Since the close of the year all outstanding cases against the tribes in the disturbed area have been heard and decided by a special Jirga or by local Jirgas, with the result that tribes have been condemned to pay compensation, which has in many cases been recovered at the time of writing this report. As far as can be judged, all the tribes within Baluchistan as well as the Sulemankhel tribes inhabiting the border of Zhob have been brought to a sense of their responsibility, and there seems no reason to think that the old condition of peace and order could not be restored to Zhob and Loralai if the Afghan officials could be persuaded to prevent their territory from being used as an asylum for raiders. Though this report only deals with the period ending the 31st March, 1913, it is perhaps permissible to say that the report for the next year will show a marked diminution in raids during the period from April to September.

ZHOB.

10th April, 1912.—The mail was robbed near Babar on the Loralai-Fort, Sandeman-road.

16th April, 1912.—The Zhob Militia was attacked near Gul Kach and lost five men killed and two wounded. This raid is supposed to be the work of the Ghazni Wazir outlaws.

27th April, 1912.—The shop in the Musafirpur thana was looted.

4th May, 1912.—The Hussain Nikka post was attacked by the Mirzai Sulemankhels.

11th May, 1912.—The Zhob Militia were attacked near Gustoi by the Khodad Khels, one man killed and two wounded and two rifles taken away.

14th May, 1912.—A military convoy of the 122nd Infantry was attacked in the Dhanasar Pass, four men killed and five wounded, some of whom were travellers. Spin, outlaw, was killed.

9th June, 1912.—Mahsuds raided 100 cattle from Gul Kach. The Zhob Militia recovered the cattle and lost one horse.

24th June, 1912.—Major Bickford was wounded on the Fort Sandeman-road. One sowar was also wounded and two were killed.

1st September, 1912.—A Bunniah was murdered at Kakshai on the Zhob Loralai border.

7th October, 1912.—A band of seven men driving off cattle was pursued by a military patrol near Chachobi, one raider was wounded and the cattle recovered.

3rd November, 1912.—Major Hay and a party of the Zhob Militia were attacked near Hussain Nikka, without loss. One raider was killed and one wounded.

29th November, 1912.—A detachment of 122nd Infantry under Lieutenant Midlemas was attacked near the Dhanasar Pass, two sepoys were killed and two rifles taken. One raider was killed.

30th November, 1912.—The shopkeeper at Bruoj was murdered and the Khawajakzai village was attacked and five persons wounded.

25th December, 1912.—The Fort Sandeman mail was robbed near Zarrozai.

14th February, 1913.—The village of Chachobi was attacked.

25th March, 1913.—An encounter took place between the Shirani scouts and ten raiders. One raider was captured.

In addition to the cases enumerated above, the telegraph wire was cut five times.

LORALAI.

8th July, 1912.—Shikar Khan Hamzazai killed seven men, women and children. This was purely a local case, but it would have never taken place had Shikar Khan not felt that he had a safe asylum in Afghanistan.

21st August, 1912.—The Bunnia at Bugatkilli in the Luni country was wounded and looted.

28th October, 1912.—Lieutenant Purvis, on his way to Musakhel was attacked, and two were killed and one wounded.

23rd November, 1912.—A detachment of 13th Lancers moving from Musakhel to Kingri was attacked without loss.

26th November, 1912.—Supplies for battery were looted near Saradhaka on the Dera-Ghazi-Khan road.

8th February, 1913.—Some Bunnias were robbed at Shamughare near the border of Dera Ghazi Khan.

16th February, 1913.—A patwari and a telegraph line rider were carried off and their horses hamstrung on the Duki-Loralai road.

24th February 1913.—A patwari and a traveller were robbed near Wahar on the Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan road.

5th March 1913.—The Muharrir at Maratangi was killed and the bunniah robbed and wounded.

8th March 1913,—Five men were robbed in the Sambhar Pass.

ARMS TRAFFIC.

Baluchistan has little immediate concern with the arms traffic though it suffers surely from the result of it. As long as Government is absent in Eastern Persia, it is not likely that arms traders will take the additional risk of passing through Baluchistan. Vigilance is, however, not relaxed on this account. Military detachments are retained a Kacha and Robat, a new post of the Chagai Levy Corps has been built at Sohtagan, and there is a line of posts of the Makran Levy Corps from Grawag to the sea. The district levies are also posted with a view to preventing the passage of individual smuggler. The price of arms, and especially of ammunition, is said to have gone up across the border.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fuzalbhoy M. Chinoy presiding.

The Commissioner reported, as already mentioned in these columns, that an additional tar macadam mixing machine was required for the Road Department. He therefore requested sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with the firm for the supply of the machine at a cost of £ 448 F. O. B. London.

The Committee accorded sanction.

Sanction was granted for a further supply of "Akonia" for the treatment of the roads to obviate the dust nuisance.

WIDENING OF REAY ROAD.

Referring to Corporation Resolution of March in which sanction had been accorded to the increase of the width of Reay Road between Dock Yard-road and Gunpowder-road from 60 ft. to 90 ft. the Commissioner stated that in his letter dated 22nd July a proposal had been made for a slight alteration of the alignment of this portion of the road with a view to giving it a straight alignment with the road-way further north. his This proposal was at present under the consideration of the Committee appointed by Corporation.

Whichever alignment was finally approved by the Corporation it would be necessary to acquire the properties shown on the plan. Negotiations were opened with the owners of these properties but no reasonable offer had hitherto been made. He forwarded a statement giving the details of the properties and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to their acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act. The cost of the acquisition which was estimated at Rs. 71,593.81 would be met from the grant of Rs. 1,39,542 sanctioned under Corporation Resolution of March 17.

The Committee accorded their approval.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the necessary grant for the repair and maintenance of roads, as set out in the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to make supplementary advance of Rs. 80,000 for the purchase of stores mainly in connection with the Tansa re-duplication and auxiliary works.

The Committee considered the following letters from the Commissioner.

"I have the honour to state that the erection of the machinery in the new engine and boiler houses at Love Grove is approaching completion, and it will shortly be necessary to take the electric lighting installation in hand. The cost of the work will be about Rs. 5,323-8-0 and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to its being carried out. The cost will be met from the unexpended balance of Rs. 50,269 out of the provision of Rs. 18,68,632 made at page 132 of the current year's Budget for relieving the surcharging of sewers in the City."

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation for the necessary sanction.

The Commissioner referred to several outstanding bills against Capt. H. J. K. Wallis on account of tax on his motor-car and stated that several letters had been written to him requesting payment of the bills together with the notice fee, but he had neither remitted the amount nor replied to the letter. Capt. Wallis is at present employed in His Majesty's Mint at Calcutta. The commissioner therefore requests the approval of the Standing Committee to a suit being filed against Capt. Wallis for the recovery of the amount due.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's proposal.

LIQUOR FACTS AND FIGURES.

CONSUMPTION IN BOMBAY IN 1913.

THE OFFICIAL RESOLUTION.

The following is taken from the Resolution reviewing the Reports on the administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency for the financial year 1912-13:—

Increases in Abkari revenue are frequently cited as evidence of increases in consumption of liquor.

A fall in consumption of 156,576 proof gallons, or ·5 proof drams per head, is accompanied by a rise in revenue of Rs. 16,31,214. In the city of Bombay, the fall in consumption is from 517,224 proof gallons, or 25·5 proof drams per head (1910-11) to 434,842 proof gallons, or 21·3 proof drams per head (1912-13) and the rise in revenue from Rs. 34,58,339 to Rs. 37,73,687. Outside the city of Bombay the consumption in district headquarter towns and towns of 10,000 population and over has remained stationary at 20·3 proof drams per head in 1911-12 and 1912-13, and the decrease in these years has been in the rural areas, from 5·0 to 4·8 proof drams per head.

DRUG CONSUMPTION STEADY.

In the case of intoxicating drugs the consumption has remained steady at ·3 tola per head, but the revenue has increased from Rs. 4,67,706 to Rs. 6,01,114, or by Rs. 1,33,408. In the three years the consumption of opium has fallen from 94,188 lbs. to 81,519 lbs., while on the diminished quantity a revenue enhanced by Rs. 5,07,818 has been raised (Rs. 6,58,882 in 1910-11, Rs. 11,66,700 in 1912-13) The figures demonstrate that an increase in revenue is in itself no evidence of an increase in consumption. They prove that, used in conjunction with other measures, enhancement of taxation is a valuable means of checking the natural growth of consumption or of actually diminishing it to a substantial extent.

FEWER LIQUOR SHOPS.

Other measures include reducing the number of shops. It is not clear that this has any great effect, except perhaps in rural areas. It is true that in Bombay city, where the fall in consumption is considerable, the number of country spirit shops is less by 11 in 1912-13 (254) than in 1910-11 (265); but in that period the still-head duty has been raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-4-0 per gallon 25° U.P.; and it seems probable that this heavy enhancement in the duty (31 1 4 per cent.) and consequently in the price of liquor may have had more to do with reducing the quantity drunk than a decrease of only 5 per cent. in the number of country spirit shops. Again, in Kolaba there were 157 shops in 1910-11; and the rates of still-head duty were Rs. 3-4 in two towns, Rs. 3 in three talukas, and Rs. 2-12 in the remaining four talukas; and the consumption was 131,022 proof gallons. The following year only one shop was reduced, but the Rs. 3-4 duty rate was applied to the whole district, and consumption fell to 129,025 proof gallons. Then in 1912-13, while 13 more shops were closed, the duty rate remained unchanged, and the consumption went up to 141,162 proof gallons. It has already been noticed that in large towns, other than Bombay city, the consumption has remained stationary in 1912-13 as compared with 1911-12, while it has fallen in rural areas; and it is only in some of the principal towns, not hitherto in rural areas, that Advisory Committees have been appointed. The policy of closing shops which are found to be in excess of the requirements of a locality should be pursued, but the measure can be regarded, in relation to checking the consumption of liquor, as of only minor or subsidiary importance. The report does not afford means of gauging the effect on consumption of the restriction of hours during which a shop may be open, though in the case of Surat the early closing of the city shops is assigned as a cause for decreased consumption; but the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that the changes introduced are reported to have worked well.

WORK OF THE REFORMERS.

Private effort towards the reduction of consumption appears in some cases to have adopted more effective measures than criticism of the acts of Government and the presentation of memorials. The activity of the gentlemen mentioned in paragraph 24 of the Report as not only dissuading from drink but also offering counter attractions, and the action of mill-owners in withholding the means of following the custom of drinking on a special occasion until the occasion was past, commend themselves to the Governor in Council as eminently practical. The growth of a temperance feeling is indicated by the movements reported in the Grant Road division of Bombay, in the Kaira district in a village in the Broach district, and in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals. The indications are sporadic, but if they were to extend and persist, it cannot be doubted that they would do more to reduce consumption than any action which Government could properly take.

SMUGGLING.

Among the causes which tend to increase the recorded or licit consumption is the checking of illicit distillation and illicit import. In Ahmedabad some decrease in the recorded consumption is attributed to an increase in illicit import from Native States. Such import cannot wholly be prevented, so long as the States, whose villages adjoin or are intermingled with British villages, sell spirit cheaper than it can be had from British licensed shops; and the Governor in Council is pleased to note that progress has been made in negotiating with the Native States in Gujarat for an assimilation of their duty rates and selling prices with those in force in British territory. The subject should continue to receive the Commissioner's close attention. In the Panch Mahals and Kaira a transfer from illicit or unrecorded consumption to recorded consumption accounts for a rise in the latter; and in Thana also, in two talukas of Nasik and in one of Ahmedabad, the same cause produced the same effect. There is still much to be done in respect to putting down illicit distillation in these districts.

Where a decrease in recorded consumption of country spirit is shown and cannot be accounted for by an increase in the consumption of spirit illicitly distilled or imported, the cause, apart from the permanent factors already discussed, is casual and fluctuating, such as a decrease in festive occasions like marriages or fairs, an unprosperous agricultural season, the prevalence (as in Satara and Poona) or the absence (as in Dharwar) of an epidemic, or the absence of an unusual assemblage of labourers. In any case it is desirable to see, as far as can be seen, whether the diminished consumption of country spirit has been accompanied or not by an increase in the use of other intoxicants. That of intoxicating drugs has been seen to be stationary, that of opium slightly falling. The abuse of cocaine is known to be largely prevalent in Bombay; but in cases prosecuted there was a great decrease. It may be hoped that the Commissioner is right in holding that there has been a real decrease in the illicit consumption of the drug, following on the amendment in the law and on the more effective application of it by the Department and the magistracy; but the evil persists, and further measures for dealing with the traffic are under consideration. There is evidence of the habit having spread to the mofussil, but not as yet to any considerable extent. Of intoxicating liquors other than country spirit, it appears that there has been no real increase in consumption of fermented liquors (beer), an insignificant increase under wines, and an increase of only 3,442 gallons under portable spirits, chiefly in one district. So far, therefore, it can safely be said that there has been no increase in the consumption of other intoxicants to counterbalance the decrease in that of country spirit.

CONSUMPTION OF TODDY.

It is difficult to speak with certainty in respect to rise or fall in the consumption of toddy. The Governor in Council learns with great satisfaction of the decrease in the demand for toddy spirit; he regards it as most desirable that the available supply of palm juice should be utilised for consumption in the form of unfermented or fermented toddy rather than in the form of distilled ardent spirit. The measures taken for discouraging the distillation of spirit from raw toddy should be continued and developed until that form of spirit disappears. The statistics of toddy consumption are incomplete and untrustworthy. The consumption under domestic consumption licenses is not recorded, the records of quantity sold under vend licenses admittedly lack the accuracy of the country spirit records, and the statistical table contains no figures for Bombay city toddy-drinking. In view of these facts it can be said only in a general way that a rise in toddy consumption of about 1·4 million gallons between 1910-11 and 1912-13 is indicated (7 1·4 million gallons in the former year, 7 1·2 in the latter). Corresponding with this increase is a rise in revenue from 18 1·4 lakhs in 1910-11 to nearly 20 lakhs in 1912-13. The rise in revenue is closely proportioned to the rise in consumption. The contrast between the treatment of toddy and that of country spirit is very marked. In the former, consumption in place of spirit is encouraged, and the revenue raised closely follows the consumption; in the latter the consumption is materially decreased and the revenue is heavily increased.

The conclusion on this branch of the administration is thus seen to be that, during the past three years, while the revenue is increased under all heads, especially country spirit, the consumption is materially decreased under country spirit without a corresponding increase under other intoxicants, except an undefined, but certainly not large, increase under toddy.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS.

The more important improvements in the administration during the year 1912-13 may be briefly noticed. The amendment of the Act has strengthened the hands of the Department in dealing with those whose habits impel them to obtain intoxicants otherwise than as the law permits, especially with the cocaine-traffickers. The universal abolition of the auctioning of country spirit shops (except occasionally under very restricted conditions) has effected a reform long desired by the Governor in Council and by the temperance associations. One more step has been taken towards the abolition of the monopoly system which it is admitted has in almost all areas served its purpose and now survives in only a few tracts. Even where it remains a minimum guarantee is no longer taken. The policy of raising still-head duty rates on country spirit was continued, together with the limiting of open hours for shops and the reduction in the number of shops. The use of the deleterious drug charas was absolutely prohibited, except in four areas where it is intended prohibition should follow in due course; and the misuse of opium was guarded against by severe limitations on the quantity for illicit possession of transport.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th Jan. 1914, on 1827·99 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	211000	430000	7000	648000
Or per mile of Rly. ...	115	235	4	354
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	345810	5299038	97188	8854327
Total for 17 weeks ...	366910	5729038	104188	9502327
Comparison...				
Total for cor. week of previous year ...	205943	435951	6980	648754
Per mile of Rly. do...	113	238	4	355
Total to corr date do...	349337	6274687	261373	1033003

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 754

Do. to date ... „ 5,27,703

The Goods Classification Committee of the Indian Railways is now sitting at Egmore, Madras.

FIGHT WITH A LEOPARD.

EXCITING INCIDENT IN A BENGAL VILLAGE.

SEVERAL PERSONS MAULED.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Mr. Burgess, of the East Indian Railway staff at Jhajha, is under treatment in the Calcutta Medical College, and three Indians are under treatment in their homes, for injuries sustained through being mauled by a leopard which entered the quarters of the Indian drivers at Jhajha early on Sunday morning. On being disturbed in a cowshed where it had killed a calf the beast attacked and injured several people.

From particulars obtained by the *Statesman* it seems that, after a woman had been mauled, Mr. Burgess was called in and fired, wounding the leopard in the head, the bullet passing through one of the eyes. This stunned the animal, and when poked with a stick through a hole made in the door he appeared dead.

The cookroom being entered the leopard escaped and sprang upon an Indian boiler-maker, severely mauling him. Mr. Burgess again fired. The leopard then charged and mauled him on both arms besides tearing his upper lip. Mr. Burgess managed to free himself and the animal re-entered the cookroom. A little later he was finally disposed of.

ARREST OF A EUROPEAN GUARD.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

On the arrival of the Puri passenger train at Howrah on Monday night the police arrested a European guard, named Pickering, on a charge of having stolen Rs. 20 in notes from a passenger travelling on the tram. The accused was to-day placed before the magistrate at Uluberia and the case was remanded pending further inquiries.

DEPORTEES FROM MALAYIA.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

On the arrival of the steamer Edvana from the Straits, to-day, Nursala Khan and Zarim Khan, alleged to be desperate characters from Kuala Lumpur, in the Federated Malay States, who have been deported to Calcutta, were taken into custody by the Rangoon police and transferred to the Calcutta mail boat at Hastings without being allowed to land.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The military reliefs for 1914-15 are likely to be published very shortly.

It is notified for information that the report on the examination for promotion held in the United Kingdom in December 1913 will be published about the end of February 1914. This report may be purchased through any bookseller in India or direct from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Limited. Fetter Line, London, E. C., or Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, London, W. C., for one shilling.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

OOTACAMUND, Feb. 1.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel C. N. G. Wimberley, Indian Medical Service, has assumed the duties of Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobilisation), 9th Division.

Lieut. H. E. Festing, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, is appointed Assistant Instructor at the Branch School of Musketry, Satara.

Colonel T. H. Hardy has assumed the duties of Assistant Quartermaster-General, Quetta Division.

Lieut. R. G. P. Hunter, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Quetta Military District, Military Works Services.

The undermentioned Officers have been warned to embark for India to join their units :—

Major A. Houston, 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

2nd-Lieut. [illegible] S. Mellor, 7th Dragoon Guards.

Major T. McG. Bridges, 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

APPOINTMENTS.—REGIMENTAL.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.—Captain J. H. M. Fuller, Double Company Commander, 88th Carnatic Infantry, is transferred as Double Company Officer in an existing vacancy.

88th Carnatic Infantry.—Major K. E. Nangle, Double Company Commander, 94th Russell's Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity in an existing vacancy.

88th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain E. F. Ross, Double Company Officer, 75th Carnatic Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity in an existing vacancy and to remain seconded.

LEAVE.

The undermentioned have been granted leave :—

Lieut. E. C. Liptrott, 6th Jat Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Capt. J. N. Crawford, 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1 year, ex India, private affairs.

Capt E. R. L. Browning, 1st Brahmans, 8 months, in India, combined.

Capt. W. H. D. Wilson, 1st Brahmans, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. C. J. Cockburn, 6th Jat Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Major C. F. Dobbs 94th Russell's Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain A. C. A. Thackwell, 81st Pioneers, 8 months, ex India, private affairs.

Captain A. Boxwell, 119th Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Lieut. H. F. Belli-Bivar, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, 8 months, ex India, combined.

THE WEATHER.

LIGHT RAIN IN PUNJAB PLAINS.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

The disturbance affecting the North gave light rain in the plains of the Punjab and a little snow in the Western Himalayas from Kashmir to Muktesswar. It will probably pass away to-day.

Rawalpindi reports 3-4 in. Sonamarg, Cherat, Simla and Balasore 1-2 inch.

Forecast.—A little precipitation along the central Himalayas.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab ; Rawalpindi has had 0·84 in. and Lahore 0·10 in. Skies are heavily clouded at Multan and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is 11deg. to 13deg F. in defect in the north Punjab but in excess at Ambala and Delhi. Minimum temperature is also in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division ; minimum temperature is also above normal in the southern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in Kathiawar and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual except at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Punjab. The area of relative low pressure has moved into the United Provinces and skies have cleared in the Punjab.

No rainfall of importance is likely.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	76·3	61·8	...	1·68
Muskat (3rd) ...	77·8	65·4	...	0·66
Delhi ...	80·0	49·4	0·03	0·60
Karachi ...	79·0	62·8	...	0·17
Binj ...	84·8	59·1	...	0·33
Dwarka ...	79·2	70·0	...	0·00
Verawal ...	80·6	69·2	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	86·9	57·5	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	86·0	58·0	...	0·00
Surat ...	89·1	60·9	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	86·6	59·7	...	0·00
Deesa ...	84·6	55·8	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	82·4	67·5	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	86·1	65·9	...	...
Mormugao ...	84·6	70·5	...	...
Karwar ...	84·7	65·2	...	...
Malegaon ...	93·4	55·1	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	89·6	56·5	...	0·16
Poona ...	90·0	56·1	...	...
Sholapur ...	91·5	61·7	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	90·6	60·1	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	85·3	56·5	...	0·82
Madras ...	84·8	65·4	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	83·3	56·1	...	0·34

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 4rd February, 1914, was 30·186, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

The Khwajah Kamal-ud-Din claims in the January number of his magazine *Muslim India* and *Islamic Review* that the Western mind has awakened to Islam and amongst recent recruits the numbers "three highly respected members of the nobility, who come respectively from England, Russia, and France." An arrangement has now been come to whereby the permanance of the Friday prayers in London is assured. Mr. Ameer Ali has agreed that £100 per annum from the fund being raised for the erection of a mosque shall be devoted to the necessary expenses of these meetings, which are now being held at Lindsey Hall, Notting Hill Gate. Lord Headley regularly reads the Dua (or prayer) in English, and Haer-ud-Din, an Imam attached to the Turkish Embassy, reads an Arabic prayer, while the Khwajah himself preaches.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

PASSENGER LIST.

PER S.S. CALEDONIA, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Allen, Miss
Ashwell, Miss
Armstrong, Miss B
Bomanji, Miss D
Blackie, Mr J H
Balasard, Mr P F
Bahadur, Dr T Mrs
Cullen, Miss
Currie, Miss R
Cogan, Mr I J
Cameron, Mr R
Cottle, Mr W, Mr W (Jr.)
Campbell, Mr M R
Douglas, Miss A
Elliott, Mr B
Farewell, Comdr. M Mrs and infant
Friend, Mr W
Gault, Mr T M
Gill, Miss
Hormusji, Mr K D
Henry, Miss M
Hempson, Mr J T
Hodges, Mr H S
Knox, Mr R S
Kent, Mr A
Levoy, Mr M
Mitchell, Miss
Moore, Miss E M
Mowat, Miss D
Mrs Battine's, Maid Nat Servt
Payne, Mr W H Mrs and Miss M
Ruttle, Miss
Robinson, Mr A E W
Riley, Mr E S
Rule, Mr T
Smith, Miss
Simpson, Miss
Shrike, Mr G K
Sampson, Mr D
Simpson, Mr J M
Thomas, Miss M
Townley, Miss
Van Someren, Mr L W
Yousuf, Mr M

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Addis, Mr N F
Anderson, Mr A R
Boyce, Mr W D, Mrs and child
Begbie, Mr J
Benson, Mr T
Battine, Maj N R and Mrs
Browning, Mr W N
Bent, Mr W
Coode, Mrs J M
Cook, Mr E A
Clarke, Mrs A B and child
Cable, Mr R W
Easson, Mr J
Eden, Hon Mr W A M, Lady and maid
Forbes, Mr A E B
Hanson, Miss B
Halliwell, Mr S & Mrs
Hall, Mr R S
Hussey, Mr M E C
Illing, Mr R W and Mrs
Jalal-ud-Din, Mr K
Jones, Mr L G
Moilliet, Lt H M K
Morgan, Capt M H L
Morten, Mr A R
Merschell, Mr H M
Murray, Mr W R
O'Ferrall, Miss V
Pepler, Mrs H
Pierce, Mr C and Mrs
Perry, Mr H A
Rollier, Miss J L
Scratton, Mr G W
Tuckwell, Mr H M S
Varley, Mr F J & Mrs
Whitlock, Revd H A, Mrs, child and infant
Wood, Revd J A, Mrs and infant
Woods, Capt J
White, Mrs H P M
White, Mr G C

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Harter, Mr A J, and Miss A M

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Ommanney, Miss
Josephs, Mrs F and infant

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Marks, Miss E
Ommanney, Mr H T
Oatway, Miss

KAISER'S CURE FOR STOUTNESS.

HARD WORK AS A WOODMAN.

In order to counteract a tendency to stoutness, which ex-President Taft is now overcoming, the Kaiser, I learn, has lately undergone a systematic course of outdoor "training" or "work cure," as it is called by his doctors who prescribe it, says a Berlin correspondent.

The "cure" consisted of chopping, sawing and carrying wood for from one to three hours a day. It was carried out in the gardens of the Sans Souci Palace at Potsdam where passers-by could look on at will. The Kaiser, who has just abandoned the "cure," after obtaining eminently satisfactory results from it, kept on chopping and sawing entirely oblivious of the spectators. He was put to work under the supervision of an experienced woodman ; who was instructed not to spare his Majesty from heavy tasks.

Garbed in the simplest hunting clothes, the Emperor appeared punctually at noon, remaining at work for an hour to an hour and a half. Frequently he would return after luncheon for the purpose of piling the wood he had split and chopped earlier in the day. Once a messenger arrived from the palace after the Kaiser had gone, whereupon the woodman remarked : "His Majesty has knocked off for luncheon, but he will be back soon."

The Kaiserin was an occasional observer of her husband's activities, which recall those of Mr. Gladstone ; and several times the Emperor, who is fond of a joke, pressed one of his equerries into service. The wood, which was taken from the royal forest, was given at the end of each day to the Kaiser's fellow workman for sale for his own benefit.

The Emperor's doctors say that the "cure" has not only produced the desired effects, but also demonstrated that the Kaiser is as "fit" as a man of his age possibly could be.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Dock sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	5	m 4	45	24	5
		8	2 a	24	6
Fri	6	m 6	11	23	11
		9	13 a	25	7
Satur ...	7	m 7	53	24	1
		10	0 a	26	10
Sun	8	m 9	15	24	10
		10	49 a	28	0
Mon	9	m 10	13	25	10
		11	16 a	29	1
Tues.....	10	m 11	1	27	0
		11	50 a	29	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Dock sill.	
	February.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	5	0	17 a	18	8
Fri	6	m 1	52	22	9
		1	31 a	18	1
Satur ...	7	m 3	12	21	11
		2	33 a	17	4
Sun	8	m 4	1	20	11
		3	27 a	16	5
Mon.....	9	m 4	40	19	8
		4	15 a	15	6
Tues.....10		m 5	15	18	6
		4	59 a	14	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
5 (Thursday)	do 7h. 12m.	do 6h. 34m.
6 (Friday)	do 7h. 12m.	do 6h. 34m.
7 (Saturday)	do 7h. 12m.	do 6h. 35m.
8 (Sunday)	do 7h. 11m.	do 6h. 35m.
9 (Monday)	do 7h. 11m.	do 6h. 36m.
10 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 10m.	do 6h. 36m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Feb. 10th, 11h. 4-7m. p.m. ; Perigee, 12th 7-0h. p.m. ; Last Quarter, 17th 2h. 53-0m. p.m. ; New Moon, 25th, 5h. 32-1m. a.m. ; Apogee, 28th, 2-7h. p.m. ; First Quarter, March 5th, 10h, 33-0m. a.m.

RACIALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BAR OF COLOUR.

NATIVES EXCLUDED FROM SKILLED LABOUR.

In an interview granted to the Johannesburg Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* Mr. William Hosken, the well-known South African Unionist politician, raised another question which is likely to cause considerable trouble on the Rand during the present crisis—the question of the employment of coloured and native workers on what is termed in South Africa "skilled" work. Ever since the discovery of the Witwatersrand goldfield it has been an understood thing between employers and employes that coloured men and natives should not compete with the skilled worker—the engineer, the carpenter, the bricklayer the stonemason, the miner, &c. In fact the coloured man is barred by law from becoming an engineer or a miner. One of the great objection to the introduction of the Chinese labourers was the fear that they might become skilled worker—a fear so great that the legislators who passed the Chinese Ordinance barred the Chinese from all skilled work. To-day however, South Africa, or rather, the Transvaal, stands at the parting of the ways in this connection. For years past the coloured worker—the coloured population of South Africa is about 170,000 and is a growing force—has competed on equal terms with the white in the Cape Province. Now he is knocking at the door of the Tranvaal with considerable success, as may be seen from the fact that some of the trade unions in the Transvaal have already decided to admit him to full membership. In addition the claims of the educated native must now be considered.

HOW THE RACES STAND.

In order to grasp the position of the white races in South Africa it is necessary to examine the figures of the population, which were as follows in 1911, when the last census was taken.

	Native & European.	Coloured.	Total.
Cape Province...	582,377	1,982,588	2,564,965
Natal	93,114	1,095,929	1,194,043
Transvaal.....	420,562	1,265,650	1,686,212
O. F. S.....	175,189	352,985	528,174
	1,276,242	4,697,152	5,973,394

In the Cape Province, as stated above, the coloured man meets the white on the industrial field on equal terms, with the result that wages are much lower than in the Transvaal. To-day the skilled white in the Transvaal gets £1 a shift of eight hours, while the coloured man is paid a few shillings for a longer shift. In the mines no coloured men is allowed to hold a blasting certificate, although it is a well-known fact that many of them are quite as competent to carry out the blasting as their white "bosses."

Some few months ago Sir Lionel Phillips, the acknowledged leader of the mining party, speaking at a Unionist party meeting, fired the first shot in a campaign to break down the colour line in the industrial field. Shortly afterwards, one of his employes, Mr. H. M. Taberer, who is the head of the Mines Native Recruiting Corporation, when addressing a gathering of natives in Griqualand East, on the Natal border, told his audience that they would soon be allowed to become skilled workers Now Mr. William Hosken, whose interests as a mining material merchant are bound up with those of Sir Lionel Phillips, has again raised the question at a most awkward time—that is to say for the authorities, as it will probable encourage the native agitators, who abound on the Rand, to raise the issue while the mining industry is in the melting-pot.

THE NATIVE AGITATOR.

The native agitator is a growing force in South Africa. As a rule he is an educated man, and, often as not holds a Cambridge or an Oxford degree. In many instances he is practising at the Bar or the side-bar. These men, who were received in England on equal terms, return in their own country only to find them to colour bar blocking their road the are, especially in the Transvaal. They cally out-casts ; the Transvaal, practi- political or other have no rights, their education wise. By reason of return to they are disinclined to of the their native ways ; by reason the colour bar they cannot maintain English position. The result is similar to that which has caused most of the unrest in India—they become agitators. To-day the Rand contains hundreds of capable coloured men and natives who are inciting their own kin to protest against the colour bar. It may suit the mineowners, from an economic point of view to encourage them, but to the average white man who is compelled by force of circumstances to live in South Africa ; and whose wife and children are resident there the idea is most distasteful.

The idea of equality between white and black rouses the temper of almost every Colonial, whether English or Dutch, to boiling-point.

A DUTCHMAN'S VIEWS.

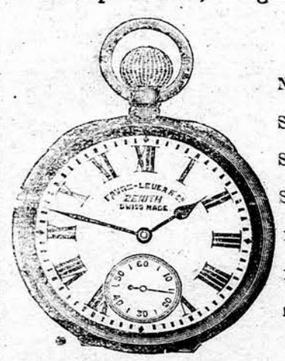
A well-known Dutch member of Parliament, speaking to the writer on the subject some few months ago, put the position very plainly. If it is believed that we are going to submit to their (the native) imposition," he said, "without a struggle, there will be disappointment in some quarters. For too much latitude has already been allowed to the native. He was spoiled during the war, and since it he has been treated better than the white man. He is over paid and undertaxed ; hence his arrogance. I, for one, would rather break away from the Union, with all that it means to us, than sacrifice my principles on this subject of native policy."

The above views are held by the vast majority of the Africanders; on this subject the Bothaites and Hertzogites are one. The action of General Botha in placing a force of burghers on the Rand under the command of such veterans as General "Koos" de la Rey and General, "Piet" de Wet shows that he intends to keep the native in his place—at any rate, for the present. That General de Wet is in the field would, to the writer, appear to give the lie direct to the statement made by Professor Freemantle to the effect that General Hertzog is backing the strikers.

THE WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION

ZENITH

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever,	'A' qual.		25
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Ltd.,

Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA :—ALICE BUILDING, Badri Mahal, 217, 219, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA BRANCH :—21, Norton Buildings, Corner of Dalhouse Squiare.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. 9/- at all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Phœnix Gt. Yd. SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out Constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scudy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Messrs. Meakin, Publishers, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or other Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India : T. PEACHER & Co. LIMITED, Forbes Buildings, Bombay.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "DOCTEUR LECLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o ,, ,,	
Chester	125o ,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o ,, ,,	
Monkey	125o ,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yello

HAIR CAME OUT IN HANDFULS

Began as Ringworm. Left Bald Patch, then Scaly with Hard Crust-like Substance. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured Her.

11, Ford Rd., Gosport, Hants, Eng.—"My little girl's head was bad for nearly two years. It first began as ringworm. The hair came out in handfuls, leaving a bald patch, and then it became scaly with a hard crust-like substance. It would weep occasionally and be sore. I kept her home from school it looked so badly, and it was [illegible] tated and of course was a great worry. I tried several remedies without success, but that did not seem to do it much good. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment then. The first application seemed to ease it, so I persevered with them and it soon got in the way for the better and now it is all right. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my child, and her hair is growing." (Signed) Mrs. Selina M. Peters, May 23, 1912.

For treating poor complexions, red, rough skins, pimples, blackheads, itching, scaly scalps, chapped hands, dandruff and dry, thin, falling hair, as well as burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, sores, eczemas and rashes, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have been the world's favorites for more than a generation. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

PYRKE'S APOLLO RESTAURANT

THE SMARTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE IN INDIA.

APOLLO BUNDER

Grills, a Speciality. Oysters and other Luxuries.

Private Rooms for Dinner Parties.

Telephone No. 75. Telegrams :—"Excellence, Bombay."

IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

SIGHT TESTS OF SHIPS OFFICERS."

FORM AND COLOUR VISION.

The report by Mr. E. G. Moggridge, of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, has been issued on the sight tests used in the Mercantile Marine during the year ended December 31, 1912, and for the three months ended March 31, 1913. The report contains a colour chart giving specimens of the various series of skeins used in the examinations. It also contains the following four tables: (1) Particulars of each case of failure; (2) percentages of failures from 1877 to August, 1894; (3) percentage of failures, &c., from September 1, 1894 to 1913; and (4) the nature of defects in colour vision. There is a note to the effect that "certain important modifications have recently been made in the regulations governing sight tests," the Board of Trade having decided:

(1) That in future a candidate who already holds a certificate of competency of any grade, and who is presenting himself for examination for a higher certificate, shall not be required to undergo any colour vision test; and

(2) That on and after January 1, 1914, the standard of form vision to be required from candidates who present themselves for their first certificate of competency will be normal vision, when using both eyes together or (at the candidate's option) either eye separately.

The former decision came into operation on August 13 last. In the course of the report it is stated:

SUCCESSES AND FAILURES.

The Departmental Committee, which was appointed in 1910 to consider the whole question of the sight tests, recommended two modifications in the wool test, viz., the substitution of a dark brown skein for the dark red test skein in use, and the subdivision of the skein into specified groups. They also advised that a special lantern which they had constructed should be used in testing the colour vision of all candidates. It was decided to carry into effect these alterations at the earliest practicable moment, and accordingly, on April 1, 1913, the modified tests for colour vision came into force. The present report has been extended beyond the usual annual limit in order to include the three months of last year during which the old tests remained in force, the return being brought down to March 31, 1913, the date at which they ceased to operate. In order however, that it may be possible to compare the figures for 1912 with the returns of previous years, the particulars of the periods January 1 to December 31, 1912, and January 1, 1913 to March 31, 1913, are stated separately. During the period January 1 to December 31, 1912, the total number of candidates examined was 7,509. Of these, 7,326 passed in form vision and 183 failed; none of the latter was specially examined. A total of 7,114 candidates was successful in the colour vision tests and 212 failed; of the latter 90 were specially examined at South Kensington, of whom 49 passed and 41 failed. During the period January 1, 1913 to March 31, 1913, the total number of candidates examined was 2,137; of whom 2,068 passed in form vision and 69 failed, none of the latter being specially examined. A total of 1,987 candidates was successful in the colour vision test, and 81 failed; of the latter 21 were re-examined at South Kensington, of whom 11 passed and 10 failed. For the combined period January 1, 1912 to March 31, 1913, the figures are as follows: 9,646 candidates were examined in form vision, of whom 252 failed; 9,394 candidates were examined in colour vision, of whom 293 failed; of the latter 111 were re-examined of whom 60 passed and 51 failed. No case of failure to pass the colour ignorance test was reported, and this test has now been discontinued.

THE CASE OF FISHERMEN.

The number of officers (including skippers and second hands of fishing vessels) already in possession of certificates who, on coming up for examination in the above period, failed to pass the sight tests was 25. One of these holding a certificate as extra master, four holding certificates as master, three holding certificates as first mate, five holding certificates as secon mate failed in colour vision; one holding a cirtificate as extra master, one holding a certificate as master, two holding certificates as first mate, seven holding certificates as second mate, and one holding a certificate as mate (home trade), failed in form vision. In addition to the foregoing, five candidates holding authorities to act as second hand failed in colour vision and one holding an authority to act as second hand failed in form vision. Since November 1, 1900, fishermen, when presenting themselves for examination as skipper or second hand of fishing boats, have been required to pass the same sight tests as candidatesfor certificates as masters or mates in the Mercantile Marine, and the results are included in this return.

The most exhaustive of the tables is Table I., which gives, among other particulars, the age of the candidate, his period of sea service, the grade of certificate he held, the examination for which he entered, the port of examination, and the result of the form and colour vision tests.

NATURE OF DEFECTS.

The following are the full particulars of Table 4, showing the nature of defects in colour vision, using the Young-Helmholtz theory of colour vision:

(a) Twelve months ending December 31, 1912.

	Percentage of failures. Cases	Percentage examined in colour vision.
Complete red blindness	42	25·8	·58
Incomplete red blindness	35	21·5	·47
Complete green blindness	37	22·7	·50
Incomplete green blindness	49	30·0	·66

(b) Three months ending March 31, 1913.

Complete red blindness	7	10·0	·33
Incomplete red blindness	31	44·4	1·49
Complete green blindness	8	11·4	·38
Incomplete green blindness	24	34·2	1·15

Sir Henry Kimber and Mr. Neville Priestley of the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway, on their arrival in Madras, after conferring with Sir Harold Stuart, regarding railway developments in Southern India, proceeded to Trichinopoly on the 28th ultimo, whence they went on a tour of inspection on the line.

ANTARCTIC PROBLEMS.

ARE THERE TWO CONTINENTS?

LESSONS FROM THE SCOTT EXPEDITION.

Mr. Griffith Taylor, senior geologist and leader of the Western parties in Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition, gave a lecture at the house of the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington-gore, on some of the scientific results within his own experience. Mr. Douglas Freshfield presided, and the gathering included Professor Edgworth David, of Sydney University, Mr. Raymond Priestley, Mr. L. L. Bernacchi, all of whom have visited the Antarctic; Dr. Evans, and Professor Lamplough.

Mr. Taylor said that very little was known of the geology of the Weddell Sea coast, but Sir Ernest Shackleton's coming expedition might throw more light on it. Much more was known of the Ross Sea, on the side of the Antarctic Continent nearest to Australia, the Weddell Sea being nearer South America. If more information were obtained about the fold coasts (Pacific type) and the fault coasts it might help to decide the question whether there were two Antarctic Continents or only one. At present there seemed some ground for regarding the theory of two continents as probable. There was a parallelism of structure between the Australian and Antarctic coast lines.

ANTARCTIC POLE CLIMATE.

As for the climate around the South Pole, the huge plateau, 10,000 feet high, was a cold storage reservoir more important climatically than the Himalayas. Two facts demonstrated the small amount of erosion now taking place in Victoria Land: the absence of continuous surface moraine and glacier "milk." Warmer conditions were necessary for advanced glacier erosion. The great Koettlitz Glacier had probably not advanced in the last 100 years; indeed, some of the glaciers were receding. At an Arctic latitude corresponding to that of the Beardmore Glacier in the Antarctic, Peary found musk oxen dandelions, and bees, but nothing of the kind existed in the latitude of the Beardmore Glacier. The lecturer and his companions had, however, discovered carcases of seals as much as 25 miles from the sea. Large numbers of the creatures reached 10 or 12 miles inland and then died. Discussing the presence of sharp "steps" on great mountain slopes, he suggested that the glacier above each step had always been separate, and had worn a hollow for itself in the mountain side. Although the ice-covering near the coasts was becoming thinner he suggested that the great central ice cap was about 2,000 feet thick.

The lecture was illustrated not only with maps and diagrams, but with beautiful photographic views thrown on a screen. One of these represented the great Ice Barrier, and another a tunnel in a glacier. A third showed Mount Lister, 13,000ft. high, and apparently not far away. The lecturer explained, however, that that the picture was taken from Cape Evans, 75 miles distant, and he added that on the Antarctic Continent the atmosphere was so clear that to estimate height and distance was extremely difficult.

A QUESTION FOR SIR E. SHACKLETON.

Professor David, who took part in the Shackleton expedition towards the South Pole, thought that anything like a wide strait, splitting the Antarctic Continent, had been disproved by Amundsen's observations as far as the land between the Ross Sea and the South Pole was concerned. Whether there existed such a strait nearer to the Weddell Sea, one cutting through the gigantic range of mountains which some people held to be an extension of the Andes, was a question which, he hoped, would be solved by Sir Ernest Shackleton in his projected expedition. As a member of that gentleman's last expedition to the Antarctic, he was privileged to accompany Dr. Mawson and Dr. Mackay to the great ice plateau where they found a very definite ridge from which the ice flowed in two directions—inland and towards the Ross Sea. It had, he thought, been shown that the South Pole was in the highest part of the ice-field, which probably moved towards the Weddell Sea. The lecturer had seen signs of the ice retreating in some cases and in others remaining stationary, but of course, the conditions far inland were not the same as those near the coast. As for the great Ice Barrier, which prevented access to a large part of the Antarctic Continent, the fact realised by Captain Scott that it was moving at the rate of a quarter of a mile a year was very helpful to science. (Hear, hear).

Dr. Evans suggested that more information relating to the Red Sandstone fishes discovered in the Antarctic region would be interesting.

THE DEPARTING ICE.

Mr. L. Bernacchi, who was physicist in Captain Scott's expedition, asked whether the evidence of arrested glaciation towards the South Pole was not local? There was another point which demanded further investigation. Members of the late expedition took observations on the force of gravity at midwinter, and afterwards at mid-summer, and there was a marked difference between the two. It might of course, be due to instrumental errors or to changes of pressure or temperature. Again it might be the result of the enormous quantities of ice moving away from the Antartic regions every year. If the indications to which he referred were followed up one might get to know approximately how many million tons of ice thus left the Antarctic Continent annually.

The Chairman thought that the facts brought forward by the lecturer were conclusive against glacier erosion as usually understood. He hoped, however, that geologists would take into tender consideration the question whether they could not speak English or, at any rate, Welsh. (Laughter.) They used such phrases as "trog tal," "riegel," and "skauk." What did they mean? He made this protest not for himself only, but on behalf of the Chairman of the International Committee for the Study of Glaciers.

MR. BALFOUR ON THEISM.

"PLAIN MAN'S RELIGION DESCRIBED."

"A GOD TO LOVE."

Mr. Balfour, whose works, "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt," published in 1879, and, "The Foundations of Belief," published in 1895, evoked such widespread interest, expressed his sympathy at Glasgow University yesterday the plain man in his distrust of philosophy and its abstractions, and explained his view of "A God that took sides and worked for great ends," a God whom he did not think it profance to call "A Social God."

The occasion was the first of a series of ten lectures which Mr. Balfour is to deliver at the University as Gifford Lecturer. The audience at the Bute Hall numbered about 3,000, and many more people were unable to gain admission.

Mr. Balfour, who stated that he would deal with Theism in his lectures, said that every man, no matter what his labours might be, would at some moments of his life reflect and try to form an idea as to the world in which he lived, and his relation to that world. Neither labour nor anxiety, nor pleasure nor care, nor all the abstracting influences of practical life, would prevent some such moment occurring. It was better to live strenuously the moments of deep emotion of action at its highest tension of speculative interest but when the tension was relaxed, each man and woman would ask for assistance in dealing with the eternal problems with which mankind had been perplexed.

PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE.

One would be inclined at first to think that it would be to philosophy that a man would turn, for few people made a worse hash of it than those who tried to talk about religion in the name of science, or about science in the name of religion. But for one who turned to philosophy for help with these problems, a thousand went to theology and thousands to science. There was no agreement among philosophers, and all these centuries of speculation had not ended in the production of a body of accepted truth, to which philosophers could point and say, "These are the results of our labours."

Philosophy did not really answer the difficulties which the plain man felt, said Mr. Balfour. The plain man was perfectly ready to believe, and always did believe, that he lived, in and objective world, a world in which he had intercourse with other human spirits, but he wanted to know whether among those things and among those spirits he had to count God in his own soul.

The plain man felt instinctively that the abstruct problems of philosophy were not problems for him, and Mr. Balfour confessed that up to a certain point he sympathised with the plain man. He had never been able to accept himself any of these great systems. He wished it to be understood that when he spoke in his subsequent lectures of God—and it was theism which was his subject—it was not the absolute of which he was speaking, but it was a God which a man might easily love and adore; it was not a God which was sometimes apt to appear as the end or conclusion merely of an inevitable legical process.

THE TRIBAL GOD.

Perhaps one would object and say: "Do we really understand you to put aside in favour of what may be called a popular view, the really great thoughts of philosophers, theologians, and mystics?" "Is not the God of whom you speak nothing more than the old tribal diety, improved in character and relieved of local limitations?" Mr. Balfour was quite indifferent to the charge of anthropomorphism, and he hoped before his lectures concluded to commit worse crimes than that in the eyes of the particular class of critics which he had in view. (Laughter and cheers).

What was the God that he wished to speak of? He was a God of whom it would be inadequate, but not untrue, to say that he took sides; that he worked for great ends; that he was a spirit engaging with other spirits; and that he was in that sense, which was the only true sense and what he did not think it profane to call a social God, a God that asks us to work with him; a God, therefore, in all those respects who was to be distinguished, if not provisionally, from a sort of absolute to which everything included within its boundless limits was equally indifferent; to whom the good and the bad, all that they admired and all that they detested, were equally necessary to form elements in a perfect whole.

The Gifford Lectures on Natural Theology at the four Scottish universities were founded by a bequest of Lord Gifford, a Scottish judge who died in 1887. For the purpose he left £25,000 to Edinburgh University, £20,000 each to Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, and £15,000 to St. Andrews University Mr. Balfour will hold the Glasgow lectureship for two years.

UNFORTUNATE JAMAICA.

The Governor of Jamaica, Sir William H. Manning, in his report to the Colonial Office for the year 1912-13, says that the island suffered from the two catastrophes of drought and hurricane. The former, he states, was the more widespread, and caused very lasting distress, while the latter appealed more to the imagination, on account of the swift destruction which marked its path. The island, he remarks, has been the sport of circumastances for some years past. Slowly and painfully emerging from the depression caused by the almost total destruction of the sugar industry, portions of it have been devastated by hurricanes in 1880, 1886, 1889, 1903 and 1912, and a destructive earthquake in 1907. The matter which has caused the greatest financial embarrassment to the Government was, however, the sale of the railway in 1890, which had to be taken back in 1900, after the company to which it had been handed over had defaulted. Since then the loss incurred on it, after paying debt charges and working expenses, has amounted to more than £750,000. A period of economy in expenditure has, the Governor points out, become necessary.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL

CZAREVITCH'S EDUCATION.

The Czar is said to be about to entrust the education of his nine-year-old son, the Czarevitch, to the Russian Minister of the interior, M Nicholas Maklahoff. Hitherto the Empress herself has been the sole mentor of her son, except for a priest who has taught him his catechism and sacred history. The Minister of the Interior is believed to be anxious to leave the Cabinet, where he does not get on well with his colleagues in the Ministry. The Czar has great confidence in him. The health of the young prince is said to be now practically entirely restored,

TWO CAPTAINS FOR THE OLYMPIC.

The White Star liner Olympic is in future to carry an assistant commander, who will assist the commander in the navigation of the ship, the supervision of the other officers, and other matters on board. Lieutenant G. R. Metcalfe, R. N. R., formerly commander of the Canopic; has been appointed as the first holder of the post. The Hamburg-American liner Imperator carries a commander and four captains, making it possible to have a captain always on the bridge.

NEW TRAINING SHIP.

The Indefatigable, the new ship for the training of boys for the Navy and mercantile marine, has taken up her permanent station in the Mersey at New Ferry, about two and a half miles below the Liverpool Landing Stage. The vessel was formerly the H. M. S. Phaeton. In her day one of the "fliers" of the Navy, and she takes the same name as her predecessor, which was one of the old wooden men-of-war. Mr. Frank Bibby, a Liverpool shipowner, purchased the new training vessel from the Admiratly, and has borne the cost of refitting.

END OF ROYAL FEUD.

A declaration of disavowal of Guelph sympathies on the part of the Kaiser's son-in-law, the new Duke of Brunswick, has been officially given in the Duke's name by the Imperial Chancellor in the Prussian Diet Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg stated that the ambitions of the "Hanoverian Guelphs" in the direction of the restoration of the kingdom of Hanover "not only do not reflect the views of the Duke Ernest August, but represent the contrary of what he thinks." The statement was greeted with enthusiastic applause. It remains to be seen says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, whether the Pan-German element will regard the statement as a "categorical renunciation" of the House of Cumberland's historic pretensions to the Hanoverian throne.

POLICE PATIENTS AND HOSPITALS

It is proposed to alter the basis on which subscriptions are paid to the metropolitan hospitals from the police funds in return for the ministrations rendered to police in-patients. Hitherto certain subscriptions, says the *Lancet*, have been paid by Scotland Yard to different hospitals in a completely arbitrary way, so that it might easily happen that one charity, receiving a small subscription, would be affording treatment to 40 or 50 police in-patients during the year, while another, receiving a large subscription, might during the same year shelter only one or two policemen in the wards. Under the new arrangement the subscriptions will be approximately equal to a sum of 1 guinea per week on account of every police in-patient admitted to the hospital during the year.

LOST STEAMER LUGGAGE.

A case of much interest to steamship passengers was heard in the City of London Court when Mr. John J. Lewis, merchant, of Lee High-road, Lewisham, sued without success the P. & O Steam Navigation Company for £4 10s., the value of a bag containing some of his personal luggage which was lost by them. The plaintiff said that last year he went on a voyage to Canada, Japan, and back, by way of Sydney, to London. He left Sydney by the defendants' steamer Malwa, and went to Colombo. He was told at Colombo that he could leave four of his bags on the Malwa, and that they would come on all right to Tilbury. One of the bags was lost on the way to Tilbury. Mr. Micklethwaite (the defendants' counsel) said that the plaintiff's ticket was headed "All baggage at passengers' entire risk." That exempted them from all responsibility. Judgment was given for the company.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL STATE.

The *Temps* publishes figures for the year 1913, taken from the Navy League Annual, with the view to show that the advantage both in launching and equipping warships during that year has been with Germany as against England. In 1913 England launched five ships with a total tonnage of 135,800 tons. In the same year Germany launched five ships with a total tonnage of 135,725 tons. England completed five ships in 1913 of the total tonnage of 115,200 tons, while Germany also completed five, whose tonnage amounts to 121,850 tons These figures are disturbing, says the *Temps*. English shipbuilding has certainly been interfered with by strikes, but those are conditions which may well occur again, and they are even conditions which ought to have been reckoned with. England's continued superiority on the seas is dependent upon her comparative capacity for construction, and the figures published show, in the opinion of the *Temps*, that the advantage of this comparison is with Germany. Under these circumstances, says the journal, a "naval holiday" would be an abdication of England's position as mistress of the seas.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

Let Sanatogen give you Health, Strength & Energy.

"I only wish Sanatogen had been invented during *my* time in India!" said a man who was revisiting the country after many years' absence. He was naturally surprised, and not a little envious, to find how easily people stand this trying climate nowadays if they take Sanatogen occasionally.

Give Sanatogen a Trial.

That is why so many experienced Anglo-Indians are Sanatogen-users, and why *you* should give it a trial.

You will bear the heat better, you will feel calmer and more cheerful, your appetite and digestion will improve, and you will sleep better and work with more energy. Moreover, you will be much less liable to catch Malaria, Dysentery, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, and other tropical diseases.

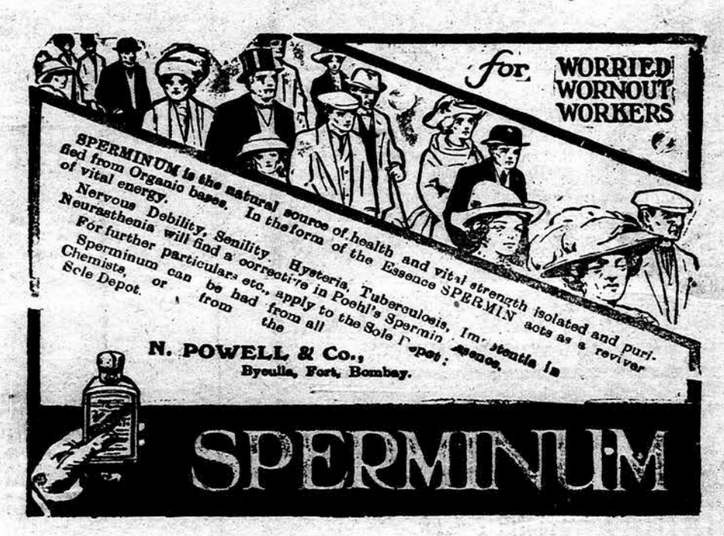
Buy a bottle of Sanatogen at the nearest Chemist's or Bazaar, and write, mentioning this paper, for a Free Copy of "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates."

The Hon. Sir F. A. Robertson, Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore, writes: "My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it during the most trying season, and found it a great strengthener."

Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depôt, Babugarh, writes: "I cannot speak too highly of the value of Sanatogen, especially in Malaria, Enteric, Dysentery, etc. I can honestly affirm that it is the best of tonic foods."

Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating climate, there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.


for WORRIED WORNOUT WORKERS
SPERMINUM is the natural source of health and vital strength isolated and purified from Organic bases. In the form of the Essence SPERMIN acts as a reviver of vital energy.
Nervous Debility, Senility, Hysteria, Tuberculosis, Impotentia in Neurasthenia will find a corrective in Poehl's Spermin.
For further particulars etc., apply to the Sole Depot: Messrs. Schle Depot. Chemists, or can be had from all the
N. POWELL & Co., Byculla, Fort, Bombay.
SPERMINUM

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

Nerve Strain—

Mr. B. C. HUCKS (the well-known Flying Man), of 5, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, England, writes:—"I really must express my appreciation of Phosferine. Some time back I felt myself in a curious state of nervous tension, brought on, no doubt, by the severe strain caused by flying under all sorts of weather conditions for the *Daily Mail* tour. I had an idea that my nerves were becoming shaken. I was advised to try Phosferine, and was quite astonished at the beneficial effect produced by even the first few doses. I am now feeling more 'fit' than ever and ready to start upon a season's flying that promises to be considerably more arduous than the last."

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

CAUTION

There is only one Phosferine—beware of illegal imitations—do not be misled by *Phosph This* or *Phosph That*, but get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE

HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMANDS TO—

The Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the late King of Greece
H.M. the King of Spain	H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

Prices in Great Britain: 2/9, & 4/6. *Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.*

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., FUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENG.

Rs. 15

will buy one of our Nickel Silver

"RAILWAY SERVICE" WATCHES.

Officially adopted by all Indian Railways and most of H.M. Services since 20 years. Such a success is not attained unless merited by the Watches themselves.

Made in 2 sizes, 16" and 18" size.

NICKEL SILVER ... ... **Rs. 15**
FINE SILVER ... ... ,, **22**

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.
LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

FREE TO YOU

A Specimen Pot of

"'HAZELINE' SNOW"
(Trade Mark)

It restores and improves the beauty of the skin. Makes the complexion clear and attractive. Imparts comfort to tender skin. Exquisitely cooling and refreshing in hot weather like a cool breeze from the hills.

Cut out and send this COUPON

Please send me, free of cost, a specimen pot of "'Hazeline' Snow"

Name .....
Designation or Profession .....
Address .....

Fill in the particulars required, and send to—
Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 17, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

xx 866

All Rights Reserved

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

(Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence**, to **young women, children** and the **aged**. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of **genuine** VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery*.

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of **"Luton" Hat Dye** you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once **WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH.** WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.

Manufacturers:—
WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, **KENDAL,** ENGLAND.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.**

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS **A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Retail Agents for Bombay:

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
(INDIA)

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & KARACHI

"Viyella"

Regd. Trade Mark.

—the fabric for the family.

For Ladies' Nightdresses, Blouses, Underwear etc. Gentlemen's Day Shirts, Sports Shirts, Night Shirts, Pyjamas and Children's Frocks, Underclothing, etc.

No material is such a firm favourite with every member of the family as **"Viyella"** when once worn—no material is better suited to its every need in day and night attire as **"Viyella,"** which

DOES NOT SHRINK.

"Viyella" is nothing new, nothing experimental; time has proved its reliability, utility and superiority.

"Viyella" is essentially a high-class washing material, excellent in appearance, delightfully soft, entirely devoid of the irritating features of ordinary flannels, light in weight, and very durable: therefore economical.

Ask for Patterns.

Obtainable of all High-class Drapers and Stores.

If any difficulty in obtaining please write for name of nearest to—

"Viyella,"
5 & 6 Viyella House,
Newgate St.,
LONDON, E.C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

You should roll

up your own cigarettes, then you know what is inside them.

Always use *fresh*, cool tobacco and roll it in the "A.G." *Paper*. You will find that your own cigarettes will smoke cooler, last longer, and they will cost you less—*much less*. But insist on

"A.G." *Cigarette Paper.*

No other is so fine or so good.
Sold everywhere.

C & B POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness [illegible].
IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.

ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY APPOINTMENT
To H.M. THE KING.

DUSART'S SYRUP

ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develops contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS !!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

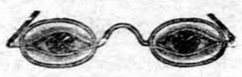
MORRHUOL CREOSOTE (Chapoteaut)

RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. H. The MAHARAJA



GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

FREE
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
Eyesight Specialist,

WITH 25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from **H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Ball, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.**

Entirely New Stock of: - Spectacles, Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

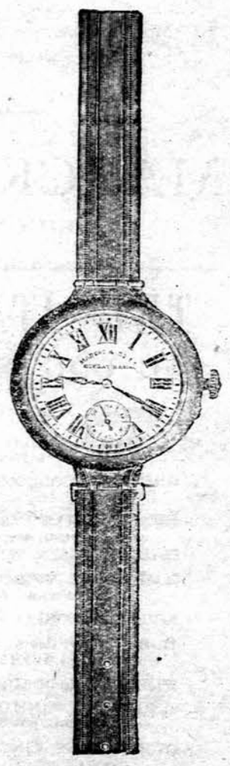
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

RELIABLE WRIST WATCHES.

If correct time is of value we are sure you will attach interest in what we have to say, on the durability and efficiency of our Wrist Watches, more especially in our investigation of the advantages of the two popular Standard models of which we offer for wrist wear and which after years of experiment and improvements are now considered the best value in India.

ALL OUR WRIST WATCHES have lever movements, and prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.



Is what may be termed an open Watch, it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and is the watch *par excellence* of its kind on the market.

Nickel	... Rs.	32-0
Silver	,,	37-7
14 ct. gold ...	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,, ...	,,	180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH.

With screw-out movement. Obviates risk of dust or perspiration affecting movement.

Silver... ...	Rs.	40-0
18 ct. gold...	,,	125-0

ELGIN AND WALTHAM.

American wrist watch.

Silveroid ...	Rs.	40-0
Silver ..	,,	47-8
Rolled gold.	,,	60-0

THE MILITARY" MODEL

Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather dome in shape.

This form of strap prevents direct, contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel	... Rs.	32-0
Silver	... ,,	37-8
14 ct. gold.	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,,	,,	180-0

If price is a consideration, we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the "IDEAL" and "MILITARY MODEL" forms. Nickel ... ...Rs. 25 net.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG

is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.

Sold in Tins only.

The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to

Use **KEATING'S POWDER**

DALES GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President:
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents:
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.

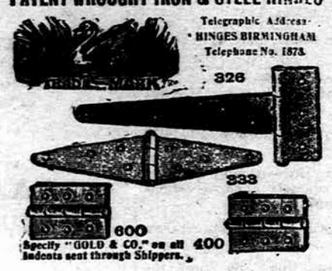
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each here, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. R. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

A STARTLING OFFER
WHICH WILL BE FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT
Countries of the World Puzzle
GENUINE OFFER OF SOLID GOLD WATCHES.

FREE. Try To-day.
To any Lady correctly naming the two countries illustrated and carrying out conditions below, we guarantee to present as a free gift a Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Hallmarked. Plainly pencil name of nearest, perfect timekeeper, ordinary price £5.
To Gentlemen, we present a Solid Silver Watch, English Government Hallmarked, Keyless Cases, High-class movements, splendid timekeepers.
A limited number of Imitation Presentations.
The winner is required to purchase a cloak from us to wear with watch.
Send your answers, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, and stating the name of this paper to DUDLEY & CO., WATCH FACTORS, 15, Graysbrook St., Birmingham, England.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: HINGES BIRMINGHAM
Telephone No. 1873.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

A GUARANTEE
As to comfort, style, and utility of your footwear is found in the choice of
McALPIN & Co's. BOOTS & SHOES

OUR BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on our Premises under
EXPERT
EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION.

	Rs.	a.	
REGULATION and SHOOTING BOOTS in best French black calf or brown leather	20	0	per pair
CIVIL and "Mufti" DERBY or Balmoral Boots	20	0	,,
SMART BUTTON BOOTS for Weddings, Garden Parties etc.	22	8	,,
"SPECIALITE" HIGHLAND BROGUE shoes in BLACK or BROWN leather	15	8	,,
OXFORD SHOES, LIGHT or MEDIUM weight, in FRENCH calf, Box calf, or BROWN willow leather.	13	8	,,
OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	8	,,
PUMP Shoes, best patent leather	12	8	,,
TENNIS Shoes, best real buckskin	15	8	,,
REGULATION, RIDING & SHOOTING GAITERS ...	20	0	,,

THE above prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for *CASH*

McALPIN & Co., Bootmakers
BOMBAY & POONA

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, by WILLIAM H. ARMOUR, at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 80, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.